THE Bombay Gazette
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,332, New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52
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L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th July 1862.

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LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.
Bombay, 18th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Coleroon*, Captain Hall, from London, are requested to send off boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain Hall will not be responsible for the condition of goods after they have left the Ship's side.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Daylight*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL,
14th July 1862. Agents for Ship.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Granville*, from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
June 25, 1862. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *War Cloud*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

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To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 5th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. Co.
Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

Victoria Land and Press Company Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 31st inst. at half-past 3 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board,
pp. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
ARCHIBALD G. SCOTT.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

CONTRACT FOR PERMANENT WAY BALLAST WAGGONS.

THE ACTING AGENT for this Company is prepared to receive Tenders for 150 Permanent Way Ballast Waggons in quantities of not less than Twenty. The Company finding all Iron Work.

Parties disposed to Tender may see the Drawings, specification, and Form of Tender (on which Form only Tenders will be received) at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on and after [illegible] instant.

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BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

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Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of a hundred and forty thousand (140,000) Indian Maunds of Bombay Salt for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till Monday, the 1st September next, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, where the parties tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.

3. Fifty thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipoorom in Cochin in the months of October and November next, and the remainder, gradually in each succeeding month so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1863.

4. The expense of landing the Salt will be defrayed by the Cochin Government.

5. The Salt to be delivered by weight at the rate of 3,200 Tolas or 82lbs. 4oz. 7drs. (avoirdupois) per Indian Maund.

6. The Tenders must specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, for hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed " Tender for the supply of Bombay Salt."

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum, Cochin,
9th July 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A.M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR will leave Bombay by the next Mail for England, and will return in September. Any Commissions entrusted to him shall be faithfully executed.

NOTICE.

My Brother, Mr. James Gaynor, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,
14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

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Rampart Row, 16th July 1862.

N.B.—A large consignment of the above have now arrived and will be landed in a day or two—all perfectly new designs as shown in the International Exhibition 1862,—Class 31. British side, No. 6323. Circulars with drawings to be had free.

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ACRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

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Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
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Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
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Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
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Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
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Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles, from Rs. 6 to 10.
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Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
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Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
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Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
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Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
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Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

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ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th instant, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

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A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland.*
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CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 9th July 1862.

For a quantity not less than 12 dozen Quarts, or 16 dozen Pints, a reduction of Rs. ½ per dozen will be made.

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Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret		No. 2	at Rs.	26 pdz.
Ditto	Pints	„	„	14 „
Ditto		„ No. 3	„	20 „
Ditto	Pints	„ „	„	11 „
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BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Giesler's Moselle in case, containing	1	dozen	each.	
Do. Larose Claret	„	2	„	„
Do. Brandy	„	1	„	„
Do. Eau de Cologne in box		½	„	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

WINES, at the following prices for cash.

	per dozen.
Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry..Rs.	22
George Duncan & Co. do. do. ... „	20
Good Dinner Sherry .... „	18

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Bombay, 26th June 1862.

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MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—
Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Pale Sherry in cases, containing			3	dozens	each.	
Port	„	„	3	„	„	(Quarts.)
Do.	„	„	2	„	„	(Pints.)
Old Tom	„	„	1	„	„	
Whiskey	„	„	1	„	„	

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JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—
Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Guiness's Stout in ditto ditto.
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Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
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Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado.........per dozen		Rs.	28
Bronze do. White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	„	„	24
Brown do. Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	„	„	28
Do. Do. .... Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal.................................. Quarts	„	„	24
Do. Do................................... Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margaux	„	„	34
Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	„	„	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	„	„	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	„	„	36
Do. ... do. ....Pints	„	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... do. }	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...........	„	„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	„	„	18
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
SHERRY BRANDY	„	„	30
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„		
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica......	„	„	20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London........	„		
Do...............Hollands in cases.......	„		
WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	„	„	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

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BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black „	25
Do. Do. Yellow „	29
Amontillado, Red „	32
Port Black „	28
Do. Pints „	15
Claret Blue „	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. „ Pints	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

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LOST,—the Register of the Ship *Preston* and Sundry other Papers by the Dubashe's man between Apollo Street and Custom House at about 4 P.M., whoever brings the same to Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons, 29, Apollo Street, will receive the above reward.

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ABOUT a Gross of these highly useful little things have just come to hand by the Overland route. It is worth knowing that these Corkscrews are in general use and are justly esteemed the most simple, at the same time the most efficient article of its kind that has hitherto been invented. Price Rs. 3 each.

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Rampart Row, 16th July 1862.

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(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
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AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, quite new.

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The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

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We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54, 816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 48,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

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No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agent.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

SALE OF TWO RANGES OF HOUSES.

On SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 4 P. M. on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to Sell by Public Auction, by order of the owner, all the Materials composing the two Chawls or ranges, each of 7 Compartments, situate without the Fort, in the Lane known by the name of Ketchen Garden Row or Mamajeenee Koathree in Market, adjoining the premises of Purbhoo Luximon Govindjee, which Chawls are assessed under No. 8, the premises to be removed from their present site within 15 days.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
500 Pieces Grey Jacconets.
600 „ „ Madapollams.
700 „ „ Shirtings.
500 „ „ Long Cloths.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terms.—Cash.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following cases of Papers, on account of the first purchasers, Narayan Sewjee and Lullcobhoy Manockchund, and by order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto & Co:—

EX " ZULEIKA."

A Z M M	1/42—42 Cases of Papers.	
A Z M M S	122/137—16 do.	do.
A Z M M	43/62—20 do.	do.

EX " CHILDWICKBURY."

P L A Z M M	63/ 87 88/109 } 46 Cases Papers.	
	110/132—22 do.	do.

Gilt Jewellery consisting of Lady's Enamelled and Silver Watches; Albert & Curb Chains of different shapes and patterns; Gold Bracelets set with Rubies and Diamonds; Gold Brooches; Rubies, Diamonds, and Sapphire Rings; Silver & Gold Cylinders; Gold Levers; Eye Glasses; and several sets of Studs & Buttons; Dinner Sets, &c.
100 Dozens Quarts and Pints of Cyder.
60 „ Cut Tumblers.
300 „ Tins of Day and Martin Japanned Blacking.
40 „ Ground Glass Jugs, &c. &c.
100 „ Gentleman's Grey Socks.
100 „ Stockings.
100 „ White Shirts.
200 „ „ Night Caps.

Also,

Silver Gilt Watches, Neck, and Curb Chains, Mordan's Patent Pencil Cases, &c.
26 Pairs of new Buggy Lamps.
1 Case „ „ Whips, damaged, to be sold on account of the Underwriters.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received four new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by " W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd July 1862.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 23rd July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. ½d. to 7/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 05/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	76 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	50 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	41 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	9 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	105 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 3 0 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ....Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 .... }
" Loan 1842-43 .... } 94¾
" Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 105¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 113¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes .... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars .... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus .... " 259 do.
Mexican Dollars .... " 227 do.
German Crowns .... " 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces .... " 205
Bar Silver .... " 106⅞ to 107
Gold Leaf .... " 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ....£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ......£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ....Nominal.
To Hull ....£2 0s. 0d.
To China ....No offers.
To Clyde .... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 22ND, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... Rs. 405 to 407
New Surat .... " 408 to 409
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger .... " 410 to 415
New Oomrawuttee .... " 375 to 400
New Coompta .... " 390 to 395
New Dharwar Sawginned .... " 500 to 505
Nag Barsee, and Nuggar .... " 380 to 385
New Veraval .... " 385 to 390
Khandeish .... " 330 to 332
New Poratee .... " 330 to 335
New Acote .... " 410 to 415
New Mangalore .... " 390 to 395

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,565.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish... at Rs. 7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...... " 7-10 to 7-12 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black ... " 32 to 33 nominal.
and White) .... " 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 26 to 27 37 to 38

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, July* 12.)

THE week has been one of incessant rain; upwards of 10 inches having been guaged, and business almost at a stand still.

We quote Cocoanut Oil to Rs. 93, this price having been paid; but the supply is almost nil, and nothing more than 20 to 25 Candies can be purchased at a time, and the inclemency of the weather prevents the Dealers from going their usual rounds.

In other produce nothing has been reported.

Our Tinnevelly advices bring us up to 5th inst. In Cotton a few transactions had taken place at Rs. 125, but the Chetties and Dealers were demanding much higher rates, and no contracts for any quantity could then be made under Rs. 130.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight ....Rs. 0 12 0 per cent.
3 days' sight ... " 0 14 0 "
16 days' sight ... " 1 2 0 "
Madras, sight .... " 0 4 0 "
3 days' sight ... " 0 6 0 "
30 days' sight ... " 0 14 0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight ... " 1 8 0 "
16 days' sight ... " 1 14 0 "
London, 6 mths' sight ... " 2s. 1d. "
3 mths' sight ... " 2s. 0½d. "
Sight......... " 2s. 0¼d. "

PRICES of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
By Telegraph from Madras.
5½ per cent. 111¼
5 " do. 105
4 " do. 91½

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ......
On Scotland do. ......} 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ......}
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, *free of charge.*

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business............ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England
The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE............ LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight............ 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight............ 1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight............ 1s. 11⅞d.
" 2 months' sight............ 1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 month's sight............ 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ....
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes............ 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.........10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............ } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts............ 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do............ 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 5 per cent.
On other Securities .... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.........2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto on demand ....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business............10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays............10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 21	Louisa	Knell	Sea.
22	Chatham	Thurtell	London 2 April.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Brig *Louisa*, from Sea.—Left Bombay on the 18th July, bore up from sea on the 21st instant; encountered fresh winds with a high sea; ship making much water; all hands employed constantly at the pumps; crew not being able to keep the vessel from an average of 3 feet water in the hold on the 21st instant at 10 A.M.; then put back for Bombay.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO.
July 22	Countess of Yarbourgh	Fuller	Liverpool.
	Alma	Brough	Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Mary Stenhouse*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 22ND JULY 1862.

For London.

Victory.—6 bales Cow Hides, 31 corges, Ebram Dada 39 packages Coffee, 52 cwt., Nanabhoy Luckmeram; 1 bale Horse Hides, 3½ corges, Ebram Dada; 5 bales Cow Hides 27½ corges Ebram Dada.

Istamboul.—200 bales Hemp, 550 cwt., Vusunjee Jeatha; 100 bales Hemp, 275 cwt., Trecumjee Permanund.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—30 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass; 53 bales Cotton, 182½ cwt., Dewjee Bhanjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Levant.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kuttigur Dowlutgur.

Lord Raglan.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 39 bales Wool, 117 cwt.; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Tarrachund Rajaram; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., B. F. Cama; 45 bales Cotton, 175½ cwt., Gourdhun Purshotum; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Gourdhun Purshotum.

Forest Rights.—121 bales Cotton, 423½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Zouave.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedass Vulubjee; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Childwickbury.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Dora.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Mary Stenhouse.—loose Bones, 100 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.

Sam Mendel.—113 bales Cotton, 395 cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee; 25 half bales Cotton, 37½ cwt. Canjee Toolsidass.

John Lynn.—54 bales Wool, 178½ cwt., Jacob Savoo and Co.

For New York.

Crown Point.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gocooldass Tezpall.

For Tuticorin.

Melecete.—4 pieces Iron Machinery; 1 piece Scale complete; 16 pieces Weights, Forbes and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 bundles Busorah Silk, 230 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—8 chests Cashmere Shawls, 111 pieces, Azre Zoola, 9 packages Busorah Silk, 766 lbs., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Singapore.*—29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hurkisondass Sittaram; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, David Sassoon and Co.

Preston.—5 cases Sulphate of Copper, 14½ cwt., Shaikally Meerally; 491 pieces E. Teeth, 24 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs., 10 cases Chundroose, 20 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.

For Singapore.

Preston.—12 packages Cloves, 15 cwt., 134 Slabs Spelter, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs., Abdool Hosen Golam Hosen.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 case Apparel and Watch, Robert Frith and Co.; 2 cases Country Silk Handkerchiefs, 50 corges, Moosa Abdulla Esmalljee.

Earl of Clare.—3 packages E. Piece Goods, Panalall Gunessdass; 3 boxes E. Chintz, 400 Pieces Munordass Sowontram; 11 chests E. Chintz, 700 pieces, Kirparam Hurmuntram; 4 boxes Chintz, 282 pieces, Sewlall Hurridass; 2 boxes E. Chintz, 200 pieces; 1 Box Velvet, 30 pieces C. Surdarmull.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ...
*346 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley ... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Under orders for Bombay.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen ... Under orders for Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Under orders for Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Bombay.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White...... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), ... Under orders of transfer to the Bengal Government.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), ... Under orders for Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... Aden.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dale—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1001 Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
1435 Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l July 1)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)

FOR TUTICORIN AND LIVERPOOL.
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)

FOR HAVRE.
439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
1500 Malta, G. S. King. (c. l. July 21)

FOR CHINA, &c.
1200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger. (c. l. July 21)

FOR HONGKONG.
955 Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. July 2)

FOR SINGAPORE.
1201 Fattay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. May 12)
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.
869 Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1019 Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co (c. l. July 3)
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J, Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)
337 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
74 Sallamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.
565 Belle Virginie—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. July 15)
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazon. (c. l. July 18)
456 Coringa, (s) Gray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 16)
465 Tilly (s) Beyts, B. S. N. Co. (c. l. July 14)

FOR NEW YORK.
1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c. l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. (c. l. July 21)

NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. B. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
Chatham, Thurtell.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda,
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
875 Egeria, Smith—John Clover & Co.
270 Ellenborough, [illegible]—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
310 Fattay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Rahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Carim.
1000 Iskunderia, Mahomed.
158 Kesrain Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw [illegible] Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairam Fazal & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
499 Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.
109 Nasrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
891 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
609 Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jankins.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
688 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
851 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
560 Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
736 Adeline, Tenas—Volkert Brothers.
458 Christophe Colomb, Bally—Volkart Brtohers.
585 Napoleon III., Versmee.
491 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
776 Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.
463 Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
400 Ark .... March 18
731 Brandon, Umfreville ...
106 Caduceus, Cass ....W. Nicol & Co. April 14
766 Coromandel, Thompson...W. Nicol & Co.
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath.
783 Clyde, Jourdain ....
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.
826 Eloisa, Philpot............
766 Empress of India, Thompson.
1057 Gloriana, Vailo ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 12
810 Gosforth, Shaw............Grey & Co.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour
1354 Herefordshire, Escott ...W. Nicol & Co. April 25
1182 Indore (s) Jarman .... May 26
1108 James Smith, Calhoun... May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
763 Nile, Young ....W. & A. Graham & Co. March 4
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.
876 Queen of England, Oates.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough....Finlay, Scott & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.
847 Talbot, Spencer............Grey & Co. June 15
962 Tyburnia, Cook .... May 19
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pare ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE AND KURRACHEE.
704 Phœbe Dunbar,—Campbell Mitchell & Co. Dec. 16

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.
870 Freya, Pitcairn............A. H. Huschke & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.Lyon Brothers.
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw............
700 Birkby, Purdy ....B. & A. Hormusjee. June 11
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray.Forbes & Co. April 26
1006 Charger, Smyth ....Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Try, San ....
1134 Epaminondas............ April 19
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillen—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson .... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis .... May 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.
1218 Howden, Verril............Ritchie, Steuart & Co. May 20
1306 Inkermann............Coupland & Co. May 13
1160 Inlevera............Coupland & Co.
726 Jalawar, Webster............
1072 James Livesay, Broad . J. P. Cornforth & Co. May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn ....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, Neill ... May 5
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson....George S. King & Co. May 5
1081 Palinurus, Tegan............
1008 Peerless, Flovin............ June 10
578 Ralston, Macfarlane ....
906 Rosalie, Williams ......Lyon Brothers.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee Apr. 26
1050 Shaftesbury Bennison............ May 19
986 Sillery, McAulay .... May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks ....J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1700 The Duke, Hawkins ....J. Tanner & Co. April 20
161 Talavera, Elair ....
783 Victoria, Sanderson ......John Clover & Co. March 14

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.
1045 Palmerston, Wilson......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1038 Aaron Browne, Rogers .... March 15
1003 Azuline, Manson ....John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney ....Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 3
1334 Belgravia, Pentecost .... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright ......Martin Young & Co. Feb. 17
1118 Express, Kelly ....John Clover & Co. April 21
1564 Harmonides, Moran......Dady and Sorabjee.
810 James Jardine, Lermont.. April 24

FROM CARDIFF.
427 Enterprise, Haynes ....
844 Lucy & Harriet............
419 Nanzig, Gibson.
478 P. J. F. Burchard, Brahhering.
680 Ville de Cherbourg............ April 23

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.
1059 Charles, Pollybank............
929 Missouri, Calhoun .... Feb. 10
712 Speedwell, Willy ....

FROM SWANSEA.
Nansing, Gibson .... May 25

FROM SUNDERLAND.
1117 Edmund Kaye .... May 27
1197 Witch of the Wave ....

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.
1260 Earl of Elgin.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
869 Albert Edward, Mason... April 30
860 Alipore ....W. Nicol & Co. April 20

FROM BEYPORE.
640 Sarah, Love.

FROM THE CLYDE.
629 Caledonian, Mcmillan ...
917 Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
930 General Neil, Clarke ...
462 Ino, Macfie ....W. Nicol & Co. May 1
799 Lord Brougham, Herting.
761 Sailor, Prince ....

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
789 Anne Mary, Jessyman ...Coupland & Co. Jan. 8

FROM CHINA.
1360 Countess of Elgin.........Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM ADEN.
644 Carnatic ....

FROM CALCUTTA.
Duke of Wellington ......
Glen Isla............
Peerless ....
Tasmania............

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.
474 Alice, Anderson .... April 4
600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings...
498 Electric, Sprott ....
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
404 Gwalior, Thomson.........Fleming & Co. March 25
1017 Helvellyn ....Fleming & Co. May 21
496 Hunter, Searle .... April 10
584 Magna Bona ....Fleming & Co. May 23
785 Minnehaha, Henderson...Fleming & Co.
441 Nemesis ....
710 Ukko .... March 18

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 22.

Campbell, Lieut. and Adjutant, A. H., 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Annesley, Captain, J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, from Panwell.

Fraser, Captain, H. G., Staff Corps, on private affairs, from Hyderabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 22nd July 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut. Col. Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 21st July 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have passed a course of instruction in Musketry at Hythe and obtained certificates as follows :—

Captain W. B. Preston, 14th Regt. N. I. 1st Class certificate.

Captain S. J. Thorp, 3rd Eur. Regt. 2nd ditto.

Gokul Pursad late Kotwal of Mhow is appointed Head Kotwal of Poona, vice Hurreepunt Casseeram superannuated.

The undermentioned Ensigns at present doing duty with Eur. Regts. are attached to Regts. as follows and directed to join as soon as the weather permits.

W. Cave, from 4th Foot to 14th Regt. N. I.
C. F. Hughes, from 4th Foot to 14th Regt. N. I.
W. F. Hurne, from 44th Foot to 10th Regt. N. I.
W. H. Webb, from 3rd Eur. Regt. to 1st Gr. Regt. N. I.
F. H. Jackson, from 3rd Eur. Regt. to 16th Regt. N. I.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st July 1862.

Mr. Preyre, Captain's Clerk, of the *Ajdaha*, has this day been transferred to the supernumerary list, vice Mr. Philips, Captain's Clerk, brought on the complement.

The *Victoria* was employed in the conveyance of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Sax Coburgh Gotha and suite from 5th March to 30th May 1862.

Mr. T. O. Jones, Acting Master, attached to the Indus Flotilla, was discharged the service on 9th instant with gratuity.

William J. Cavalier, Engineer apprentice, attached to the Indus Flotilla, was permitted to resign the service in Scind on the 12th instant.

Mr. D. M. Scott, Midshipman, of the *Semiramis*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

That part of Squadron Order, No. 919, of the 19th instant, transferring Mr. Foster, Midshipman, from the *Auckland* to the *Semiramis* is hereby cancelled, and that officer is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary from this date.

The undermentioned Officers, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 587 of the 15th instant;

Lieut. G. T. Holt; Mr. W. C. Loraine, Mate; Messrs. G. G. Lowder, and F. N. Foster, Midshipmen; and Mr. L. J. L. Preyre, Captain's Clerk.

The undermentioned Engineers of the vessels stated opposite their names, are to be transferred to the *Prince Arthur* for passage to Singapore:

Mr. John Watson, 2nd Class Engineer, from *Victoria*, and Mr. Joseph Bateman, 3rd Class Engineer, from *Berenice*.

Mr. H. N. Brettel, 3rd Class Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha* is to be transferred to the *Berenice*.

Mr. Marshall, Mate, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Euphrates*, and Mr. Girdlestone, Midshipman, to be transferred to the supernumerary list of that vessel.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

Mr. J. Rutherford, Mate, Supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, was permitted to reside on shore at the Sanatarium for the benefit of his health from the 18th instant.

The Commanders of the Vessels undermentioned are directed to send to the *Auckland* for the quantity of salt Beef as noted opposite each vessel for immediate consumption.

Ajdaha, 200 lbs.; *Ferooz*, 50 lbs. and *Berenice*, 50 lbs.

The undermentioned Journeymen and Stokers, supernumeraries attached to the *Ajdaha*, are to be transferred to the *Dalhousie*

James Rothe'l, Journeyman, Mooktom, 4th class Stoker and Shaik Hoson 2nd class Stoker.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

THE American report of a check sustained by the French army, in its advance to Mexico, has not been confirmed, and it is certainly difficult to believe that any advantage of numbers or position could counterbalance the enormous superiority of European discipline and courage. If the Mexicans have really gained the advantage in a combat, their exceptional success will exercise little influence on the result of the war. France, with practically inexhaustible resources, will certainly not abandon the enterprise after a defeat. If a reinforcement of 20,000 men is wanted, it can easily be spared; and the expense will not be grudged, in the hope that it may ultimately be recovered from the conquered country. The difficulties which face the invader are those of climate, of distance, and of general policy. French armies will undoubtedly beat Mexicans in the field; but it will be costly and troublesome to keep open the communications with the coast along a line of a hundred miles. When the capital is occupied, the out-lying provinces may still maintain their customary independence or disorganization; nor will it be easy to persuade the chiefs of factions to accept the government of a French viceroy, or of an Austrian king. Few Englishmen will feel any sympathy with the invaders after the contumelious rupture by the French of the Convention with England and Spain. On the other hand, there is perhaps no sufficient reason for deprecating an undertaking which is rather unwise than dangerous to the rest of the world. The suppression of a barbarous anarchy is not the worst possible excuse for an otherwise unnecessary war. The French army is often told by its flatterers that it has a mission to diffuse civilization among European nations, which are not conscious either of its refining aptitudes or of their own wants; but in Mexico, at least, military government, involving frequent capital punishment, would be an improvement on the existing institutions. Frenchmen may not be better than Germans or Italians, but they are sages and statesmen in comparison with pure-blooded Indian chiefs or mongrel adventurers. The Republic which is to be suppressed might as well be called by any other name, except that it is distinguished from a Monarchy by the frequent change of its principal rulers.

The Establishment of a Transatlantic Algeria might perhaps be regarded with complacency, but it is impossible to believe that Mexico can be permanently made a province of France. Every fresh explanation renders the policy of the Emperor Napoleon more puzzling and unintelligible. The outrages which have been inflicted on French subjects might justify hostilities against the Government, but they scarcely furnish a reason for seizing the capital. The representative of the party which is most deeply tainted with guilt accompanies the expedition under its special patronage; and Admiral De la Gravière coolly informed his English and Spanish colleagues that the protection of the French flag was never refused to an exile. The associates of Miramon favour the invasion of their country, and the priests hope to re-establish their power by the aid of foreign arms. In official proclamations, it is argumentatively urged that one of the most liberal of nations is not likely to aid in the restoration of mediæval abuses; but unluckily, the French have taken the clerical faction under their patronage, and it is not forgotten that the French army has, for thirteen years, notwithstanding all its liberal professions, maintained the temporal power of the Pope. The meaning of Liberalism in Mexico is religious equality and resistance to ecclesiastical domination. Juarez, with all his faults, represents the rights of the laity and of dissent, and a general who refuses to treat with the President virtually strengthens the clerical opposition. The Indians and the German emigrants, for the most part, profess liberal principles, while the Spanish and mixed population is more or less under the influence of the priests. If the country is conquered, the new governor or king must rely on some native party, and he can only form a connexion with the retrograde faction. A conquering patron supports, in a dependent State, not the doctrines which he approves, but the interests which are most closely associated with foreign domination. In former times, constitutional England has often protected absolute despotism, and France is alternately the champion of modern revolutionary theories and of Latin Catholicity.

The prosperity of Mexico is more than ordinarily dependent on the maintenance of religious toleration. The sparse and indolent population requires immigration from Europe, and the only available settlers utterly repudiate the supremacy of the priests. Neither Frenchmen nor modern Spaniards are inclined to colonization, and England has more attractive outlets in North America and Australia than in a foreign country with a sub-tropical climate. Germany alone furnishes the necessary supplement of inhabitants, and it was perhaps in the hope of conciliating this section of the community that the crown was destined for an Austrian Archduke. The movable part, however, of the German population, proceeding from the less fertile North, is almost exclusively Protestant. Vigorous heretics from Europe are little inclined to endure the supremacy of Mexican prelates, or of their bigoted partisans, and the establishment of the Church party in power under French protection would soon deprive the country of its most industrious inhabitants. English traders and miners might, perhaps, find it easier to come to an understanding with foreign military or civil functionaries, if they maintained order and property.

It is remarkable that, almost alone among military enterprises, the Mexican expedition is unpopular in France. The clerical party may perhaps hope that some of his distant enemies are likely to sustain injury, but politicians in general are unable to understand the reasons for a gratuitous invasion. The mere anomaly of putting down a Republican Government would be tolerated as readily as the crusade of the Duke of Angoulême against liberty in Spain, or as the capture of Rome by Oudinot for the benefit of priestly despotism. In the present instance, it is justly objected that neither fame nor profit is to be got. The finest flourishes about the halls of Montezuma can scarcely extract from the defeat of a Mexican rabble new glory for the French army. The Generals and Ambassadors excite no sympathetic feeling at home when they announce their intention of conferring good government and happiness on the natives. At Paris, it is thought, with some reason, that Mexico is not entitled to felicity at the expense of France; and for once it is clearly seen that a transmarine possession or dependency may easily become a source of weakness. The abstinence of England from all opposition has excited a not unnatural jealousy, for the enemies of France and mankind are thought not to regard the enterprise as a judicious expenditure of the resources of a rival. English acquiescence is contrasted with the suppressed and humble remonstrances which occasionally proceed from Washington and New York; and a standing quarrel between France and the United States might, as it is thought, not be altogether unacceptable to a nation which from time to time looks forward to a quarrel with either Power. Reflections of this kind are not only plausible, but to a certain extent they are just. The Mexican expedition would be unpopular in England if it tended to augment the strength of a formidable neighbour; and if the Monroe doctrine is at any time to be tested by a war, it would be pleasanter to watch the contest from the shore than to be tossed about by the tempest. Nevertheless, Englishmen, if foreigners would only believe it, are not incapable of generosity. Notwithstanding the advantages which they may incidentally derive from the blunders of their competitors, they wish no harm either to America or to France. If it were worth while to volunteer advice, they would recommend the Emperor Napoleon to seize the first occasion of making a creditable peace and recalling his forces from Mexico.

CALENDAR——JULY 1862.

New Moon..........Sunday 27d. 1h. 56.3m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	23		5 35	6 38	8 58	9 46	Date 21st July. Time—8h. 0m. 13s.
Thur.	24		5 35	6 37	9 48	10 23	
Fri.	25	St. James.	5 36	6 37	10 31	10 56	
Sat.	26	[nity.	5 36	6 37	11 9	11 29	
Sun.	27	6th Sunday after Tri-	5 36	6 36	11 41	11 57	
Mon.	28		5 37	6 36	12 14	—	
Tues.	29		5 37	6 35	0 30	0 45	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

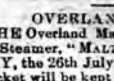
Wednesday 23rd—Canada Union assented to, 1840.
Thursday 24th.—Insurance Societies first established, 1696.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
Friday 25th.—Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
Saturday 26th.—The Darien Expedition sailed from Leith, 1698.—Coleridge, died, 1834.—An earthquake experienced all over Lower Bengal, 1854.
Sunday 27th.—Manilla taken, 1762.—French Revolution 1830.
Monday 28th.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.—Battle of Talavera, 1809.—Battle of the Pyrenees, 1813.—Harvest snow at Lyons, 1860.
Tuesday 29th.—First School for Native girls founded at Calcutta, 1849.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 11
AGRA	July 17	LAHORE	July 12
ALLAHABAD	July 9	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	April 12	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 17
BANGALORE	July 12	MALTA	June 20
COCHIN	July 12	MEERUT	July 15
CALCUTTA	July 13	OUDE	July 12
CAPE	Mar 9	PUNJAUB	July 9
CEYLON	July 17	PENANG	July 7
DELHI	July 14	RANGOON	July 8
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 27	SINGAPORE	July 8

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.



THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "MALTA" will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th July, at 7 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock A.M. on the 27th July. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseille's.	Viâ Southampton.
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M., up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "SINGAPORE," will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th July, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July. Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Mails for PENANG and SINGAPORE per Steamer "PRINCE ARTHUR," will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mail for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "CORINGA," will be closed 12 hour after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
July	27th.	July	19th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 19th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

THE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

TRIAL by Jury has been styled and regarded as one of the bulwarks of English liberty; but it is a moot point whether it is really such in the present day. It is alleged by many to be one of those institutions, whose glory is rather of a traditional character, and which have lagged behind in the march of civilization. It may have been eminently useful in the rude times of Alfred the Great and succeeding ages; and doubtless was a stronghold for the protection of life and property, when judges were but little superior in intellectual attainments to the mass of the people. Considering the age that gave it birth, it was, indeed, a glorious anticipation of the institutions of more civilized times and immeasurably in advance of the silly and cruel ordeals of fire and water, and the wager of battle, the later of which, strange to say, continued in vogue, till it was abolished by Act of Parliament in the beginning of this century. Under those systems the unhappy wretch who had the misfortune to fall into the meshes of the law had next to no chance of escaping, whether guilty or innocent. Trial by jury was, therefore, a considerable amelioration of the state of the laws, as well as of the rights of subjects. It is, certainly, more probable that one should commit an error of judgment, than that a body of men should unanimously arrive at a false and unjust verdict. This takes for granted, however, that each of the twelve who compose the jury is equal in point of intellectual attainments, education, and legal training and experience to the one man who might sit as judge, and dispose of cases at his individual discretion. In such a case, a body of jurors is of course superior to a single judge; and a criminal who stands arraigned at the bar, may look for more justice at the hands of the former than the latter. This may have been the case in former days, when the higher classes were much on a par with the lower in respect of education and learning, and men were appointed to fill high and responsible offices merely on account of their wealth, or influence and interest at Court. It cannot be asserted, however, that such is the state of matters in the present day. Our judges are now picked men, who have received a first-class liberal education, gone through a legal training, who have had extensive practice and distinguished themselves in their profession. Take for instance the Criminal Sessions which has just been dissolved. Was any jury that sat to try any case equal as a whole, summing up all their individual abilities and capacities for deciding as to the merits of the case before them, to the Judge who sat on the Bench? On the contrary, if the probabilities were calculated as to whether more substantive justice would be done and a more impartial decision arrived at by the one or the other, would they not disproportionately preponderate in favour of the Judge? There is not the shadow of a doubt about it, especially in the instance we have taken, for we never saw a more sorry lot than the majority of those who were summoned to serve on the Petty Jury this time. If the principle that guides the selection be, all who are not entitled to be gentlemen of the Grand Jury, are eligible for the Petty Jury, then the sooner it is abandoned or rectified, and one more accordant with logic or even common sense is adopted, the better. It may be very convenient to the Court to divide the community into these two classes; but it is unjust to the accused, a waste of time to the major portion of those who are called to serve, and a disgrace to the Court. It would be quite as logical to assert that all who are not gods are men, or all who are not soldiers are sailors, or all who are not fit to be barristers are fit to be attorneys. If certain qualifications are necessary for a Grand Juryman, is it not simply ridiculous and preposterous to suppose that no qualifications are requisite for a Petty Juror. If any body is fit to serve on the Petty Jury, (such is manifestly the belief of the Supreme Court of Bombay), why then, it is a sheer farce to have a Jury at all, and the trial of a prisoner little better than a solemn sham or puppet show. There is, surely, no lack of educated, intelligent Europeans and Natives in Bombay, who though they belong to the middle walks of life and have no title to the proud dignity of being called Esquire by the Crier of the Court, would adorn the Jury box, be able to sift evidence and see clearly through each case brought before them. At present it is no uncommon occurrence for some of the jurors to ask the opinion of their neighbours, and say they agree with them in their verdict whether *guilty* or *not guilty*. Why? simply because they cannot follow and weigh the evidence, and so sit there like so many mummy dummies, or automata to be moved at will by their intelligent neighbours. What earthly use, we repeat, does such a jury serve? But allowing that the jury is composed, without exception, of men of ordinary education and good common sense, the conclusion they arrive at, even if unanimous, with regard to the innocence or guilt of the prisoner, cannot be so exact and true, or nearly true, as the opinion come to by the presiding Judge, for the simple reason that niceties of law often occur, which they cannot thoroughly appreciate. In general, a jury is guided in its verdict by the comments of the Judge in summing up the evidence, so that it is, in fact, the decision of the Judge. In some instances it does happen that the jury give in a verdict in opposition to the hints let fall from the bench; but then it is owing to their being led away by the glowing rhetoric of the counsel for the defence or the prosecution, "who makes the worse appear the better reason" to their untutored minds. How often do criminals, whose guilt is as clear as day-light, elude the retributive rod of justice in this manner, and return into the ranks of society, to try their hand again at their nefarious deeds. Why, then, have all this cumbrous and useless machinery to effect a simple object? The age, we say, this age of railways and telegraphs, demands that everything be done as quickly and as simply and surely as possible. It will not brook delay and uncertainty of any kind, nor be satisfied with the plea that we must do as our fathers did.

If it be a moot point whether trial by jury be the "buttress of liberty," as Chatham called it, and as our ancestors worshipped it, what shall we say of that element in it which Hallam called "a preposterous relic of barbarism"—the requirement of unanimity? It is surely a question whether the unanimous verdict ought to be retained, or whether a verdict as the result of two-thirds, or a simple majority of jurors agreeing, ought to be adopted. This important question is, we know, occupying the serious attention of many persons. Admitting trial by jury to have been a wholesome institution in days past, we do not believe that with the continuance of this element it can any longer continue to be so. The unanimity principle ought to be given up. Locke was very much opposed to it in his day. In 1669 he drew up a "Constitution for South Carolina," which had this provision :—"Every jury shall consist of twelve men; and it shall not be necessary they should all agree, but the verdict shall be according to the consent of the majority." It is moreover, a fact well known to every reader of history that juries in ancient times, when they were unquestionably a wholesome institution, were not limited in their constitution to twelve jurymen, nor was Hallam's "preposterous relic of barbarism" an essential element in them at all. Our number of twelve jurymen, and the principle of their unanimity, are themselves degenerate relics of the ancient institution. In ancient times *at least* twelve of the compurgators were obliged to agree before a verdict could be given, and compurgators were added until twelve of them agreed one way or the other. The jury is called by the law the country: the indicted person says that he will be tried by God and his country. It is not, however, unanimity that indicates the voice of the people. Unanimity in this case can mean only a very large majority. Unanimity, taking the jury to be the country, and supposing it to be unanimous, is no sign that Vox Populi Vox Dei. It may be erroneous, and consequently not the voice of God. The unanimity principle at least ought to be given up.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 21*st July* 3 P.M.

THE Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

THE Court Martial at Mhow found Captain Smales guilty on all the articles in the charge against him. It is further stated that he is sentenced to be cashiered.—*Poona Observer, July* 22.

LOCAL.

PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The number of prisoners undergoing confinement in the House of Correction on the 19th instant, amounted to 292, of which 59 were committed from the Supreme Court; Court of Petty Sessions 18; by the Magistrates of Police 184; by Military Courts Martial Europeans 28; and by Native Courts Martial 3. Since the above return was made up 50 native prisoners have been sent to Poona, by order of Government, in consequence of the crowded state of the prison.

PRISONERS IN THE COUNTY GAOL.—The number of prisoners confined in the Bombay County Gaol for the week ending 17th July, amounted in the aggregate to 126. There are under sentence of hard labour 103, out of which 4 are Europeans and 99 Natives. Without labour 3 Natives. Under sentence of Transportation 7, of which 3 are Europeans and the other 4 Natives. Under sentence of Penal Servitude 2 Europeans. There has been one death, a native. Untried 10, one of whom is a European and the remaining 9 Natives.

WEATHER REPORTS.

SATTARA AND MAHABLESHWAR.—The fall of rain during the fortnight ending 15th instant, was seasonable; and the sowing of khurreef crops except that of bajree was nearly completed. The young plants that had sprung up were in good condition. The fall of rain in the districts of Khuttao, Pundhurpoor, Khanapoor, and Beejapoor has not yet been sufficient and general; the consequence has been that sowing operations are only partially carried on and the Ryots are depressed. The Pundurpoor Mamlutdar adds that owing to the scarcity of fodder, the cattle are suffering very much. Fever and cholera existed to a slight extent.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—Rain is much wanted in the Deshee talookas of this Collectorate. Ground is prepared for the khurreef corps but the sowing is stopped for want of rain. In the Daug talookas sufficient rain has fallen and the crops are doing well.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 22nd July 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CLAIM FOR WAGES.—Captain Gibbs, of the ship *Victoria*, appeared to answer a summons preferred against him by a man of the name of Leyland, for the recovery of wages alleged to be due to him as chief Mate of the above ship from the 6th of May last up to the present time.

Mr. Hore appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. R. B. Barton for the defendant.

Plaintiff on being sworn said.—During the time that I was on board the *Victoria* I always did my duty to the best of my ability. I consider that the Captain had behaved in anything but a proper manner towards me. On the enquiry before the Shipping Master the Captain admitted that he had stopped the allotment money to (plaintiff's) wife on the 12th of March last. The Shipping Master said that the Captain had acted prematurely in so doing and had rendered himself liable to be found fault with.

Mr. Barton what has that got to do with the charge?

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I have not done any work in the vessel since the Captain suspended me on the 11th February. I have never done a day's work since the discharge was signed.

Mr. Hore took an objection against the validity of the discharge, and observed that it was not in conformity with section 157 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

Plaintiff continued.—I did not prefer this claim for wages until the ship was ordered for sea. I swear that I was advised, in the Shipping Master's office, to take the course I am now adopting in the face of their granting me my discharge.

Mr. Barton here put in the discharge.

Re-examined.—I was intimidated to leave the vessel. I was threatened and was fearful of the consequences, if he (the Captain) put me before the mast. I was afraid that I should be maimed or that I should maim some one else, as I was determined to resist. Captain Gibbs told me that if I did not take my boxes on shore that he would compel me to do duty before the mast. The release has not been signed.

William Thomas, ship carpenter said.—I have never heard Captain Gibbs order Mr. Leyland to go before the mast. But I have heard the plaintiff say that he would refuse to go there if he was ordered.

Mr. Hore submitted that until a proper release was signed the plaintiff had still a claim to wages. He referred to the case of Thompson, vs. the P. and O. Company decided in the Small Cause Court, and afterwards confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Barton said that the question was whether the plaintiff was discharged or not.

Mr. Hore said that until the release was signed he was of opinion that the plaintiff had a claim on the vessel.

His Worship.—How much do you claim?

Mr. Hore.—We claim up to this day, from the 6th May.

His Worship.—Then if you get what you claim, the plaintiff will sign the release.

Mr. Hore.—Certainly not.

His Worship.—Then you will go on claiming, I suppose, until the ship gets back to England.

Mr. Hore said that he had not got any more witnesses to call.

Mr. Barton then rose and addressed His Worship on behalf of his client, the defendant, and said that it was a most dishonorable attempt on the part of the plaintiff to claim wages that he had never earned. It was most flagrant, dishonorable, and unmanly. The plaintiff had shipped in 1861 and was taken before the Magistrate at Plymouth for misconduct. On the 6th of May last he went before the Shipping Master here, and took his wages in full, when the defendant said

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very foolishly, that he would not call upon him to sign the release, because there was some dispute about the allotment money in England. Since which time he (the plaintiff) had been loafing about Bombay. The *Victoria* put to sea but was obliged to come back again in consequence of being leaky, when the plaintiff had the effrontery to sue for wages that he had never earned. He was either discharged or he was not. If he was discharged from the ship, then, supposing that he had any remedy at all, it was to sue the defendent at home. He had accepted his discharge, and came here impudently and dishonorably—dishonorably because it was for work that he had never done.

An officer from the Shipping Master's office proved that on the 6th May the plaintiff came there to be discharged. The plaintiff then and there consented to take his discharge in the presence of the Shipping Master and he received his wages up to that date in full as chief mate (the discharge was here produced) and he indorsed the discharge certificate. The release had not been signed in consequence of some misunderstanding that had arisen about the allotment to the plaintiff's wife in England, that arrangement had been sanctioned by the Shipping Master. Ever since the 6th May the plaintiff had been occasionally to the Shipping office in search of employment. The discharge had never been repudiated by the plaintiff until the present summons was issued. Mr. Leyland, upon the ship having to put back into harbour, came exultingly into the Shipping office and told the Shipping Master that he intended to summon the defendant and to employ a lawyer, when he was told that he might employ a dozen if he liked. He was not advised there to summon the defendant for his wages. With the exception of the allotment he had no claim.

Mr. Hore submitted that the plaintiff had a claim until the release was signed.

The defendant was then sworn and examined, he said. The plaintiff asked for his discharge on the 6th May, as he was leaving this office. I made out his account correctly allowing him all his wages as chief mate He went before the Shipping Master where he objected to many of the items in the account. I allowed them, rather than I would have any bother about them. He was paid Rs. 228-12-0, I paid him and he accepted his discharge in the shipping office. He then and there agreed that the release should not be signed in order that he might not be deprived of any claim he might have about it (the allotment money) in England, as the allotment money was settled up with doubt. Since that time he had never done any work on board the ship, or ever tendered himself. He had never applied to me for wages either directly or in any other way until the present summons had been received. He had never written to me that he was going to return to his duty. When I started in the ship for England the departure was announced in the usual way in the public journals and at the Custom House. It was about four weeks ago when I left the harbour and had to put back again in consequence of the vessel being leaky. I was in the harbour for about two months after the plaintiff took his discharge and no claim was made upon me during that time.

Cross-examined.—I swear that I did not threaten Mr. Leyland that I would compel him to do duty before the mast if he did not sign his discharge, I think that he did say something about his having to take a passage overland: and that he would sue me when he went home. He said that he would not have taken his discharge but that he wanted to send money home to his wife. I did not tell him anything about it when his allotment money was stopped. I caused a letter to be written that I had stopped it in consequence of his bad conduct.

His Worship said that he did not feel disposed to decide off hand in the case, as the clause in the release was so strong. He had no doubt about the justice of the decision to which he should come, but would adjourn it until 12 o'clock (this day) Wednesday.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Tuesday, 22nd July 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., CHIEF MAGISTRATE, AND CAPTAIN BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT.)

THE Court assembled at 3 o'clock when the examination was resumed.

Phillip Williams said.—I was cook on board the *James Pilkington* during the last voyage. I was on board that vessel when she was wrecked, I was in the galley when she was wrecked. There was land in sight before she was wrecked. I was on deck from half-past seven o'clock. I got on shore in the long boat with the mate. There was about twenty natives on the beach, one of them offered the Captain a house to stop in. The natives said they were poor men they could give nothing to eat but we could have a house to stay in. The Captain could have a house. He had got plenty of money and could buy food for himself. A Catholic Priest came down in the morning. When the vessel first took the ground, the weather was a little thick, there was a heavy sea on. We had two meals with the Priest, dinner and supper. He offered the captain a house but he had no money to support all hands. I have nothing bad to say of the natives, they did not beat me, but they stole the cargo and ripped open the cases when they came on shore. I saw the natives break open chests, bales and boxes, they broke them open with stones. They broke open more than one or two, I cannot say how many. They opened the Captain's chests and ours while we were on the shore. They would not give us a drink of water, we got nothing till the priest came.

The Court having no more witnesses to examine and having appealed to the gentleman in attendance representing the interests of the owners, Mr. Prentis not having attended today to watch the proceedings. After making due enquiries as to the officers and the crew, the court having no hope by adjournment to throw any further light on the purport of the enquiry, the court proceeded to close their proceedings at 4 o'clock.

Captain Johns, Surveyor to Bates & Co. and Captain Hogg, of the *Bates Family*, rendered the court valuable assistance in prosecuting the enquiry.

INDIAN.

POONA.

WE believe that about six hundred men of the Artillery are expected to arrive at Kirkee in November next; the construction of four new barracks and two gunsheds are to be commenced immediately. The contract for the above building has been given to Mr. Robotham, of the Railway Department.—*Deccan Herald, July* 21.

A MEETING will be held to-day at 4 o'clock P.M., in the quadrangle of the Poona College, when a proposition, to found a Boarding School and Mechanics' Institute, will be discussed, and a paper read, showing the object and aim of the Institution. As the undertaking is one which will tend to the moral and intellectual improvement of the Hindoo community, we hope the modified and economic scheme of our energetic and popular 1st Assistant Collector, Mr. C. R. Ovans, will meet with that support which so laudatory an undertaking actually deserves, and that there will be no want of the "sinews of War" for its immediate establishment. Mr. Ovans will take the chair.—*Id.*

SINCE our last issue the weather has undergone no change whatever. The heavy winds continue, and the cultivators are anxiously looking out for rains. If we do not have a heavy downpour, the crops will suffer a great deal, and the grain in the market is sold daily at an increased price. Owing to the dearness of the necessaries of life, we have been informed that the poor people who have to live from hand to mouth in the surrounding villages, have all along kept themselves provided with mangoes instead of grain with a limited allowance of bajree bread. As the mangoes will very shortly disappear, thousands of poor people will have to starve unless prices fall soon.—*Observer, July* 22.

THE Khandalla Liquor contract, the sale of which was postponed, is to be sold on the 25th instant at the Collector's Cutcherry here. The government could not afford to lessen their revenue; the system of giving liquor out of the shop has been abolished, and those who are in need of drinking liquor must go to the contractor's shop to enjoy their dram—we hope to hear on the 25th instant respectable people who attend such government sales will be treated by the government officials decidedly.—*Id.*

THE following occurrence witnessed by a traveller has been communicated to us in a letter from Nassick, dated the 19th July 1862.

"On my way from Bombay to Nassick on the morning of the 15th instant, I saw a native servant of an European stationed at Cullian who had died by the bite of a scorpion. The unfortunate man died within fourteen hours. The scorpion was said to be two inches in length and an inch and half in breadth, and the natives of Cullian have an idea that the scorpion must have been bitten by a snake before he stung the unfortunate man, and they think that the snake's poison had more influence than its own!

The Goolburn Ravine work is finished but no rails are as yet laid, the height of the bank is one hundred and twenty-five feet, but I am informed that the bank will press down to settle the mud and stones at least fifteen feet or more on account of the rains and the contractors will have to refill it again up to its proper level. This ravine will not be brought into use until after the close of the monsoon. There is very little rain at present at this station. Grain, &c., is getting dearer every day. The public government road from Munmar to Malligaum and Candeish will be opened after the monsoon, and it will be perfectly safe for the traffic, and for travellers, in bullock dumnees."—*Id.*

IT has always been our opinion that theological truth should be defended with the same weapons by which it is attacked—namely, controversy and discussion, and as fully, a complete answer being given at length to all objections. Ultimately this course cannot fail to end in the establishment of what is true with the sanction of public opinion.

It is with great satisfaction that we find that the Lord Bishop of Bombay has undertaken to deal with a subject which has lately been made a ground for assault upon the doctrines of our church, by writers who are for the most part rather handsomely paid to teach the very system they impugn—the writers of the Essays and Reviews. The particular subject referred to is "the fulfilment of Old Testament Prophecies," which we need not say has an important bearing on the evidences of Christianity, and which has been taken up by the Bishop of Bombay, and we expect much from his Lordship's learning and theological skill. He is to deliver a series of lectures on this subject at St. Mary's Church, on each Thursday evening at six o'clock, preceded by the Litany. The first lecture will be delivered on Thursday next.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI, 15*th July.*—"Rain has fallen incessantly for nearly fifty hours: the consequence is that houses and walls are tumbling down in all directions and most of the houses leak almost as plentifully as houses in the hills.

The depredations of wolves continue to trouble people who live outside the city. The animals are most daring and scarcely a night passes without one or more children being carried off. A few nights ago an anxious mother tied her child to the bed before going to sleep, thinking thus to preserve it. She did preserve its life but was awoke in the middle of the night by fearful shrieks, and looking in the direction of the bed saw a huge wolf tugging away at her child; the brute let go its hold as soon as she called for assistance, but left the child so fearfully lacerated that it can scarcely be expected to recover.

These heavy rains will test the Railway works in various parts of the country. I hope they will not be productive of injury".—*Delhi Gazette, July* 17.

PESHAWUR.

PESHAWUR, 11*th July.*—"The cholera has not left this station, and has, if anything, increased in virulence since the last fall of rain, the attacks being more numerous than before. I speak of the Europeans: as to the natives, poor wretches, they must be suffering much more severely.

I cannot give you the exact statistics of the disease as it affects the European troops: but morning and evening we hear the mournful sound of the volleys fired over a dead comrade.

The troops are still in cantonments, surely it is now time to move? The authorities are taking steps in that direction, since preparations are in hand for the despatch of a body of Europeans to Cherat—a hill in the Khuttuk Range 22 miles to the eastward of Peshawur and elevated about 5,000 feet above the valley".—*Delhi Gazette, July* 17.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE following letter from Cabool (bringing news to no later date than that of our own correspondent's published in Tuesday's issue) has been communicated by a friend, the details are interesting. It is strange how the story of the Persian troops is repeated in every letter, and by independent writers:—

CABOOL, 1*st Zeehij, 2nd June.*—"From a Candahar letter it is ascertained that Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan and Mohamed Shurreef Khan with their troops have left for Furrah, and that the Ameer has received a letter from the mother of Shahnawaz Khan begging of him (the Ameer) not to think of Furrah, and to let it remain as it is with Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan, who in the time of late Sirdar Kohindil Khan enjoyed the revenue of that place. On the receipt of the above letter the Ameer ordered the following reply to be written to his daughter.—'I don't care for Furrah if it remained with Meer Ufzul Khan or not, but the thing is, what will the British authorities think of all this, I have always told them that I could get Heerat from Sooltan Ahmed Jan, who was my relative, any time the British would wish me to do it, and as Sooltan Ahmed Jan has now shown his enmity towards me the British will think of me otherwise, and so I must take Furrah by force—as for Meer Ufzul Khan, if he surrender unconditionally, I will settle upon him double that allowance in Gurrishk he was getting before.

2nd June.—Grain and flour are very dear in Cabool, every morning about five or six hundred men and women are crowded in the mundee to purchase flour, those who are strong get a little, and those who are weak go away disappointed. About two thousand shells have been this day dispatched to Candahar.

4th June.—Authentic intelligence has been received from Candahar that Sooltan Ahmed Jan, Meer Ufzul Khan, and Shahnawaz were at Furrah, and were fortifying that place. They have collected supplies enough for three years, and have ordered all the trees round the fort to be cut down. While they were busy in making these warlike arrangements, a letter was received by Sooltan Ahmed Jan from Heerat, informing him that a party of Turcoomans had attacked a village named Zurdmat, situated near Heerat, and had carried away with them almost all the villagers, men, women, children, and cattle, &c. Sooltan Ahmed Jan had lost no time in leaving Furrah for Heerat to look after the Turcoomans. Sirdar Mohumed Shurreef Khan, with his troops, was at Mahmoodabad about twelve parasangs from Gurrishk on the Furrah road and was waiting the Ameer's order to advance.

5th June.—It was stated in the Candahar letter received to-day that the mother of Shahnawaz Khan, with the Kooran, was on her way to Candahar to settle with the Ameer about Furrah, &c. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan had left for Furrah and was encamped at Ubbasabad. The Ameer was preparing to leave. The Candaharee Affghans who are in Cabool, have received the following letter from their relatives in Candahar:—'The Ameer will soon leave for Furrah, Sooltan Jan has received a reinforcement of Seestanee troops under Ameer Kanyat, also a number of Jumshadee, Tamanee, and Ferozekohee people have joined him, and it is very likely that there will be a great war.' The moment the Candaharee Affghans received the above letter, they left their employment and took the Candahar road to look after their families. Every thing is very dear in Candahar. From Peshawur it is ascertained that the British authorities at that place have proclaimed that any one who would talk about Sooltan Ahmed Jan's troops being stronger than that of the Ameer, would be fined fifty rupees.

6th June.—The Candahar letter, received to-day, contains the following items of news:—The Ameer having left Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan in charge of Candahar, had left for Furrah, and while leaving had made the following remarks.

'I am not going for Furrah which could be very easily taken without me, but I am going to take Herat, and that is my chief object for which I have collected such a large force.'

7th June.—The Ameer's letter was this day received by Mohamed Auzim Khan directing him to leave for Candahar as soon as possible. Flour very dear in Cabool, that is, two seers and a half charuk less to the rupee. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan is always surrounded by the citizens with complaints against the shop-keepers.

8th June.—The following letter from the Ameer has been received by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan:—

'I have heard from Sidars Mohamed Ameen Khan and Mohamed Shurreef Khan whom, with a number of troops and other Khans, I have sent to Furrah, they say that Sooltan Ahmed Jan, with his troops and other Sirdars, is gone to Heerat, the only chief left in Furrah is Meer Ufzul Khan with a detachment of five hundred sepoys. I have written to Mohamed Ameen Khan, and Shurreef Khan not to make any assault on Furrah as long as it was under Ufzul Khan, as it was not a very difficult job to defeat Meer Ufzul Khan and take Furrah, I had ordered Shere Allee Khan to march and I myself with the troops will leave shortly, dont make any further delay in leaving for Candahar, and if you dont wish to come and join my camp, make your way for Bulk as soon as you have received this letter.'

9th June.—All sorts of rumours are afloat in Cabool, some have it that the only reason why Sooltan Ahmed Jan is gone to Heerat is, that he has received a firman (royal letter,) from the King of Persia threatening him (Sooltan Ahmed Jan) that some one else was going to be appointed in his room in Heerat as he had shown kindness to Mirza Saifoolla Vakeel the Ameer's son and released him, instead as he should have done, of having him, Caifoolla Khan, put to death or sent as prisoner to Persia.

Others say that news had been received from Heerat to the effect that two sahibs (Englishmen) had gone to Persia to settle about Heerat and Candahar affairs, and that they had decided the matter thus: 'Heerat is to remain with Sooltan Ahmed Jan, under Persian influence, and Cabool and Candahar with the Ameer under the British alliance.'"—*Delhi Gazette, July* 7.

COCHIN.

OUR WEATHER.—Upwards of 10 inches of rain have fallen during the week, and we are suffering from a degree of moisture, which only those who have lived through a heavy monsoon on the Western Coast can well understand.

A large quantity of the paddy crop has been lost, and will require to be resown, this will be very hard upon the poor community.

We were in hopes the full moon would bring us a change, but as we write it pours down as hard as ever, and not even a bright spot to be seen, we are 8½ inches in advance of last year.—*Courier, July* 12.

CERTAIN strange rumours are afloat that a charge of a most serious character is pending against a person of high rank, somewhat allied to the royal family of Travancore. We are unable to give particulars, but it is stated that the party in question is under close surveillance. In the present state of our information we abstain from mentioning names; but we shall closely watch the progress of this case, which if report speaks true is one involving life and death, and present our readers with the facts when they come before us in a more tangible form.—*Id.*

COCHIN CHINA.

THE latest news from Saigon inform us that the Emperor of Cochin China has consented to enter into a treaty of peace and friendship with the French Government and that he had deputed two of his ministers to proceed to Saigon to conduct the negotiations on his behalf.

The preliminaries for the treaty had been agreed upon, and by these the Cochin Chinese are to cede to France six provinces in Lower Cochin China and to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the war. The amount of this indemnity is fixed at four millions of dollars, three of which are to be paid to the Spanish Government. This large sum to be paid to the Spaniards is probably in lieu of any claims they might have to a concession of territory.

The Tonquinese being very troublesome at present to the Cochin Chinese Government, the French authorities have agreed to lend the latter some officers to drill their troops which will be sent to assist in their subjugation. It would thus appear that the Emperor of Cochin China intends to seek compensation for the territories he has been obliged to part with in the southern part of his kingdom, by re-establishing his power over his rebellious subjects in the eastern division of his dominions.

The large prices given for lots at the first land sale at Saigon has induced the Government to announce another sale at an early date. It is thought that prices in future will not rule so high as at the last sale.—*Pinang Gazette.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

THE SOLE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

THE TORY PRESS ON INTERVENTION.

WE are always glad to hear from the author of the following communication. His earnest and devoted patriotism command the admiration of every Unionist at home or abroad, and his complete knowledge of all matters of importance relating to the United States have been the means of instructing many Englishmen upon the cause of the struggle now going on in his native country. We have a recent acknowledgment of this fact from a high source. At the inaugural of the Sturge memorial at Birmingham, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Bright, in the course of his remarks upon the condition of things in America, said: "Gentlemen, you are favored in this town above any other town in having a gentleman among you who understands the subject better than almost any other man in England, and who has written more earnestly, exactly, and better on the subject than any person within my knowledge." Such testimony from such a source must be exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Goddard:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LONDON AMERICAN."

SIR,—The evils brought upon America by the pro-slavery rebellion can hardly be overstated. Prior to the rebellion the South was enjoying unbounded prosperity. Reposing in peace and security under "the most benign government that ever existed," according to its own acknowledgment; a government over which it had only too much influence; under which the laws were executed only in too great subserviency to its own views; its ports open to trade with all nations; having a constant demand for its valuable products of cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., enjoying a continuous cash credit from the North of more than four hundred millions of dollars; nothing seemed wanting to its universal contentment and happiness.

The philanthropist and statesman could perceive that the course of the institution, the relic of a by-gone age which the reformation instituted by Washington and the other sages of his period, had failed to overthrow, and which had become intensified through the cupidity of its people, was sapping the foundations of society, infusing a deadly poison into the very heart and soul of the community, and threatening by its pestilential influence, hourly increasing with gigantic strides, to involve, not only the lands where it was legally established, but also the free States of the North, in irrepressible ruin, both for time and for eternity.

Under this circumstances the slaveholding oligarchs of the South instituted a bloody rebellion, drawing the unwary into their toils under the specious pretence of seceding constitutionally. They essayed to break from the North, not because the North had imposed this course upon them, not for the purpose of getting rid of the course, but in order to hug it more closely, and to revel in its atrocities. They saw that notwithstanding the poison which had been infused into the North by the deadly scourge of slavery, there was still virtue enough there to push onward in the march of freedom, and eventually to crush it out, unless its bounds could be extended, unless it could be carried into the Territories, where the action of good men could not reach it until it had become strong enough to defy counter-legislation, and to laugh to scorn the outrage feelings of the Christian world.

Consequently, they demanded the right to carry slavery into those Territories; to extend this hellborn institution into new lands, twenty times larger than England; an act directly opposed to that constitution which all had gloried in, and which had so greatly contributed to the national prosperity and happiness. This demand the North, to its everlasting honor, absolutely refused, and hence the rebellion.

Had the North yielded to the demand, had it for its own ease, comfort, or profit, sunk from the issue thus forced upon it; had its people, with craven spirit, yielded to these designs, it would have received and fully deserved the execrations of every civilized community, and, what is of immeasurably more importance, it would have been overwhelmed, as its best men fully believed, by the just indignation of an overruling Providence.

The rebels made no secret of their intentions. No one can plead ignorance of them; all who espouse their cause do so with a full knowledge that their object was to found an empire the corner-stone of which should be slavery, and eventually to embrace in it the whole southern portion of North America and the contiguous islands. In Parliament assembled, they boldly declared this to be their aim, and that permanent slavery was to be the bond of their union. Whoever sympathizes with them, whoever assists them, directly or indirectly, is assisting in rendering slavery permanent, and is as much a party to the diabolical design as they are themselves.

The North had no other resource than to accept the issue and to meet the rebels upon the ground they had chosen. There was no escape that they could accept; and the rebels, and they alone, are responsible for all the horrors brought upon the nation and upon humanity. Whoever thinks to the contrary is deceived; whoever asserts to the contrary asserts what is false.

Now what is the result of this rebellion up to the present time? comparatively universal ruin of the South. The rebels have with their own hands, brought upon their own communities an amount of suffering unequalled in modern times. Thousands of their lost citizens have been driven from their homes; vast numbers imprisoned, many whipped and subjected to all kinds of insult and indignities; thousands forced into the armies at the point of the bayonet, and great numbers hanged, shot or butchered, and all because they desired to be loyal to the Government of their own choice, and against which neither they nor any one of their community had a single cause of complaint. Property has been destroyed, houses burned, and acts of vandalism have been committed by the rebels, upon their own people, that will shock humanity and astonish the world, should they ever be fully revealed. In addition to these horrors inflicted by themselves upon their own citizens, the natural result of the war which they have made upon the North is the entire destruction of their trade, depriving them of all the luxuries and many of the comforts and necessaries of life; grass is growing in the streets of their busiest cities; their sons are dying from intemperance, disease, and the sword, by tens of thousands; some places are threatened with famine, and the North is at the present time literally sending ship-loads of provisions to distribute gratuitously amongst the starving poor in towns which have come into its possession. Eastern Virginia, the birth-place of Washington, the "Mother of Presidents," the time-honored land of illustrious men, is ruined and dishonored. America owes to the world an apology for this rebellion, and these barbarities. Is it the result of their form of Government, the fruit of their dogma, that "all men are born free and equal?" Certainly not, in any one respect. It is simply the result of slavery; it is the result of that dogma not being enforced. Look at Massachusetts, where it is a living principle, and contrast Massachusetts with South Carolina, where it is repudiated, both in respect to the white and the black; and then judge.

Nor do the inflictions upon humanity end with the South. Mourning is carried into every town of the North; trade is interrupted; the innumerable blessings of peace are replaced by the innumerable evils of war. The industrial pursuits of England, France, and Germany, are embarrassed; distress, possibly starvation, visit thousands of homesteads, and the miseries yet in store cannot be reckoned; and the whole of these horrors, these miseries, these inflictions, all brought upon the world by the insane ambition of a few reckless, unprincipled men, for the purpose of maintaining their political power through the endorsement and extension of slavery. Every iota, every jot, every tittle of the blame, rests with them.

The London *Standard*, which, with the *Herald* and some other London papers of like calibre, together with that veracious publication, the *Independance Belge*, have lent their feeble aid to the rebels in the cause of slavery; finding all its efforts of no avail; finding its hopes of establishing a slave monarchy likely to be disappointed; finding the rebels succumbing at all points; finding the ports gradually opening to trade, and the whole coast from the Chesapeake to the frontiers of Mexico, shortly to be free to the commerce of the world; makes an expiring effort to arouse England and France; not to aid the rebels; not to interfere in the quarrel; but simply, by right of their friendly relation with the American Government, to say this quarrel shall go no further! After having abused the American Government in every possible way, the *Standard* comes in with a mock humility that would be simply ludicrous but for its viciousness, and recommends the British Government to plead its friendly relations with that of America, in justification of its right to step in between the combatants. And what advice does the *Standard* propose shall be given? Is the Government to recommend the rebels to lay down their arms? to inform them that Cotton is not King; that, however fond Great Britain may be of wealth and power, it is fonder of honor; that the insult offered to it, in the supposition that it would allow pecuniary consideration, or any considerations whatever, to overcome its principles, would never have been overlooked for one moment, but for the fact of its being aware that slavery has rendered the rebel mind incapable of a just conception of the intensity of the insult thus offered? Does the *Standard* recommend a work of this kind? By no means. On the contrary, Lord Lyon is to say, My good friends and brothers, you must leave off fighting and allow the rebels to have their own way. You must indulge them in their little whim, in their wish to establish a slave empire. We want cotton, and it is infamous that our interests should suffer, in order that you should sustain your nationality and put down slavery. We know it is a battle between freedom and slavery, but perish freedom, and long live cotton.

That is what Lord Lyon is to say, but let the *Standard* speak for itself, It goes on—Are these brothers to persist in tearing each other's throats, *against the interests of France and England,* without any friendly power interposing to separate them? Forbid the infamy! The South has resolved to be free. The South cannot be subjugated. The war may go on for a year. The staple of our greatest manufacture is lost. One of the chief sources of French trade is lost. No sound territorial principle is to be accomplished. No good principle of any kind is to be accomplished. The right to subdue by force of arms does not apply when the seceding States have the right to separate, and when final conquest would lead to no pacific conclusion. It is well established that the reliance of the rebels was their indispensable power in the cotton market of Europe; in their belief that England and France would never permit the ruin of their trade with the North and the South, and that the whole civilized world would interfere to prevent the tyrannical coercion of a free people *into adopting institutions which they had rather die than receive.* From the beginning to the end the British ministry has pursued a dastardly policy."

Thus the whole question is prejudged, and the friendly interposition is for no other purpose than to say, "this Slave Empire must and shall be established." This insufferable twaddle would not deserve nor receive the slightest notice, but for the fact that there are persons ignorant enough on this subject or weak enough to be influenced by it. It will be seen that the infamy of tearing throat consists in its being opposed to the interests of France and England—that the *Standard* is especially regardful of the interests of France, for which, no doubt, the Emperor will be much obliged—that the right of Secession is reaffirmed after having been set aside by every lawyer, every statesman, who has examined into the matter—a right that has never been believed by any of the rebel leaders, but preached simply to entice simple-minded people who would have shrunk from rebellion; a right which is not now entertained by any one person with a single grain of sense who is informed on the subject.

That the principle of not permitting slavery to be extended into territories comprising an area twenty times larger than England; that the principle of not permitting the establishment of a Slave Empire over a region more than forty times larger than England, to say nothing of the probability of its being extended to Mexico and still further south; that the principle of getting rid of the present slavery is not worth accomplishing, can be upheld only by the most unyielding advocate of slavery. It will also be seen that the South relied upon England and France abjuring their professed principles; upon their yielding fame and honor to their desire for cotton; and that, in not meeting these expectations, "the British Ministry has pursued a dastardly feeling;" and what means the nonsense of coercing a free people into the adoption of institution which they had rather die than receive? Their institutions were of their own choosing and own making; none other were ever proposed to them, save that the moral sentiment of the North was urging upon them the institution of freedom instead of slavery; and because the North had not urged it with more pertinacity, because it had not insisted upon it, because it had not even gone the length of taking up arms to enforce it, it had been, prior to the rebellion, more blamed, taunted, and insulted by the British press than for all other reasons put together. Perhaps, when the British Minister calls on Mr. Seward on his friendly errand, he may be the bearer of the *Standard's* programme; it will effectually save the trouble of negotiation.

This writer in the *Standard* must be of imported stock. He has not learned the stuff that Englishmen are made of, or else must ignore the apothegm that what English blood can and will do on one side of the water it can and will do on the other side. Does he think the descendants of the Puritans, and their equally valorous brethren in arms, after the sacrifices they have made, indeed under any possible circumstances, are going to permit the pro-slavery rebellion to establish itself—are going to permit the curse of slavery, the deadly miasma which was battling to infuse itself even through the whole North, to be extended and perpetuated? are going to permit a rebellion unequalled in atrocity since the creation of the world to succeed? The mind of the man who entertains such a supposition is too shallow for any possible measurement.

The *Standard* adopts the last despairing cry of the rebels, who now admit that they will be driven to "the last ditch," "we may be conquered but cannot be subdued." Who wishes to subdue them? They are merely required to lay down their arms, and to come under the protection of a Government of their own choosing, "the most benign Government in the world," with the privilege of selling their slaves to the Government at a handsome price. No doubt some of the more violent of the rebels, such as escape hanging through the tender mercies of President Lincoln, may nurse their malignity. But suppose they do; suppose they retire, even in vast numbers, into the fastnesses of their country, and institute a guerilla war, as recommended by the *Times,* who will they make war upon? Evidently upon their own people. From whom will they draw their supplies? Evidently from their neighbours. Having no revenue they must live by plundering their own fathers, brothers, and relatives. And for how long and for what purpose is this to continue? It would be sad, no doubt, but would not harm the North nor the Government. Even should such a course be pertinaciously insisted in, how long would it be before such a rabble, with accumulating diseases from exposure, privations, and intemperance would die out? At the worst, they could continue but to the natural age of man; many will no doubt, acquire the honor of "dying in the ditch."

But in respect to the course that will be taken by the great body of the people, analogy is the best guide in forming an opinion. Already Missouri, Kentucky, most of Tennessee, and all Western Virginia, have come into the Union, and are good Union States. North Carolina and Florida are about to follow, and Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas will not be long after them. To Union feeling is sufficiently manifested wherever the Federal authority appears to be permanently established. That the rebel authorities in the towns occupied should bluster need cause no surprise. They *must keep up appearances* lest they should be hanged, in the event of the rebels coming back. This is the secret of many of these manifestations; but persons who "cannot be subdued," and who are prepared to "die in the last ditch," must be permitted to growl; moreover, it is a good sign, for they seldom do anything worse. In the meantime, while the guerilla raids are going on, the ports of the whole coast from the Chesapeake to the frontiers of Mexico will be opened to trade with all the world. If the people choose to trade they will have the benefit of it; if they do not the loss will be their own. There cannot, however, be any reasonable doubt that within a moderate period after the ports are opened, trade will resume its accustomed course; nor that the people for the most part will fall back into a state of satisfaction and contentment. There will be no reason why they should not do so. They will have no grievance to complain of; they will have their full share in the government, and will enjoy every right that the most favored people in the world enjoy. Already three ships are loading in Liverpool for New Orleans; these will bring back cargoes of cotton; soon the sweets of commerce and of peace will be felt, and the great difference between this state of things, and that of being driven to war at the point of the bayonet by slave oligarchs, who care no more for the common people than a Turkish basha does for his slave, will soon be felt, and cannot but reunite nearly all classes to the wise government of President Lincoln.

When it is considered that within a period very short in comparison with the history of England, say within 200 years, the American States will contain 300 millions of inhabitants, all speaking the same language, professing our common religion, directed, controlled, and stimulated by the same literature; the importance of not only preventing the extension of slavery, but of devising a plan for the early emancipation of the persons now held in slavery cannot be over-estimated. Providence has placed in the hands of the North, by means of this rebellion, the opportunity of accomplishing this object, and it will accomplish it, if there be no interference by other nations. Even with that interference it will be accomplished, but at a much greater cost of blood and treasure. The man who would not stand up in defence of measures that are to effect such a consummation is unfit for civilized society. The abolition of slavery in the United States would shortly be followed by its abolition throughout the world. It would thrill through the veins of universal humanity. It would everywhere gladden the heart of man. It would do more to promote civilization, and Christianity than all other means that could be adopted. Slavery was the most subtle device ever invented by Satan to debase and ensnare man. The abolition of slavery would have far greater results in contributing to universal peace and good-will, and in hastening the period of universal brotherhood, than any other event within the last 1800 years. The pro-slavery advocates need not hope to induce the Governments of England and France to stand in the way of this glorious consummation. The Emperor of France and Earl Russell will be true to their declarations at the opening of the respective Parliaments. If the Powers of Europe are desirous to shorten the war, they will inform the rebels that no assistance, directly or indirectly, will be given to them. This will be the most effective course they can take in the interests of humanity.

Birmingham, June 7. S. A. GODDARD.

INDIAN PRESS.

ENGLISH DISHONOUR IN HYDERABAD

(*From the Friend of India, July* 10.)

WILL Lord Elgin act now in the matter of the Hyderabad Resident? Our correspondent, *Veritas*, "on good authority" declares that the durbar in which Her Majesty's representative so humiliated himself and his country was no sooner over than the proceedings were communicated to the Mussulmans of Delhi. The news was "gloated over in secret triumph, or mused over with wonder and misgiving, as the disposition of the reader might have been. There is not a native nobleman or gentleman who has not the whole story by heart. The better-dispositioned pondered and hesitated to allude to so offensive an affair. That part of the ceremonial in which the recipient of the Most Exalted Star of India bent forward and seized the insignia with his *left* hand to consign them like rubbish under his chair, had obviously been especially descanted on in the original native correspondence from Hydrabad, and the general belief now is that the Nizam deliberately intended and carried out the intention, to insult the British Resident. To make use of the expression employed by the natives, '*burra sahib ko kusdum beizzut kea*'."

A greased cartridge was nothing to this in its political effect. Accordingly the same letters which conveyed the news of Colonel Davidson's humiliation to Delhi indicated that the Nizam "is endeavouring to arrange preliminaries with some 50,000 Arabs in view to bring things to an issue by a regular bout with the Government." This of course is mere bravado at which we smile, but it is none the less a vivid commentary on the scene for which the Resident's relations and friends have attempted to apologise by saying that he only followed the example of his predecessors. Whatever was their custom, the proclamation of 1st November 1858 entirely changed the political relation of all our feudatories to Her Majesty. The Durbar at which the insignia of the Star of India were conferred was looked upon by the fanatic Mussulman party who surrounded the Nizam as the occasion which would test whether Her Majesty was to be really recognised as Sovereign of India and the Superior of the Nizam. The dishonour done to Colonel Davidson and the contempt cast on the Royal Order were elaborately planned, and succeeded beyond the expectation of the traitorous authors in convincing the Mussulmans of India that the Nizam has succeeded to all the political rights of the Great Mogul and is Her Majesty's equal if not something more. "Ah," said Lord Dalhousie to this very officer, "I wish I were Resident, catch *me* pulling off my boots." Will Lord Elgin act as his predecessor spoke? This is not a singular instance. Will he allow Colonel Phayre, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, next September to go to Mandalay and there *kow-tow* to the king, on hands and knees to crawl before him and salute him as a god? Or to come nearer home, will he permit the Magistrate of Hooghly to shut up cutcherry, or to reach it stealing through byelanes, or to be fairly turned back like a cur that has been flogged, because he *dare* not pass the Imambarrah of Mahomed Moshin during the Mohurrum? Year after year of late this has been done within fifteen miles of the Viceroy's own person at Barrackpore. It was such disgraceful weakness that provoked the Mutiny, it is such degrading acts that mark a falling empire.

We have no wish to level either Mussulman or Hindoo nobles. We believe as strongly as Lord Canning in the political necessity to our rule of a strong, and enlightened and a wealthy aristocracy. The more Puttialias, Bhopals, Rampores and especially Kuppurthullas we have, the better. But loyalty—a full, frank, hearty acknowledgment of her Majesty's supremacy, of the superiority of Her representatives as such to all chiefs within our frontier and their equality with all Kings beyond it—is the very salt of our empire.

ADVANTAGES TO MOFUSSIL HIGH COURT OF APPEAL.

(*From the Englishman, July* 9.)

THE establishment of the High Court may undoubtedly cause inconvenience, delay, and expense to local suitors, but to the holders of Mofussil property is certainly an incalculable benefit. We should say that it may be considered equal to an improvement of thirty per cent. in the value of Mofussil property, to have Sir Barnes Peacock sitting in the High Court of Appeal, instead of the members of the Civil Service, called by courtesy, Judges. As an illustration of what the Court was to which an appeal was made under the old system, we would refer to report No. 34 of 1862, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, published by us yesterday. The case was one of appeal under Act X. of 1859; the Judges were Messrs. H. T. Raikes, H. V. Bailey, and C. Steer, and they appear to have concentrated their united faculties upon the attempt to establish, that if a tenant pays his rent even under legal compulsion, and after every possible evasion, his landlord has no power of ejecting him, to whatever extent he may have violated the conditions of his lease. We say "the attempt" advisedly, because although these Judges by courtesy gave a decision to the above effect, we do not for a moment suppose but that, upon the first case of a similar appeal to the High Court, a totally different decision will be given. Every tyro in the profession knows that the terms of contract cannot be enforced against general principles of law; but we should say that it was an entirely new thing to witness a court endeavouring to pervert one part of an Act to the invalidation of a contract recognised as legal in another part of the same Act. The plaintiff's case was simply this,—he gave the defendant a lease with the condition contained in it, that the lease should lapse upon failure of the payment of any instalment of the rent. This was perfectly legal, inasmuch as Clause 5, Section 18 of Act X. provides for the due trial of all suits to eject any ryot, or to cancel any lease on account of non-payment of arrears of rent, or on account of a breach of the conditions of the contrary by which a ryot may be liable to ejectment, or a lease may be liable to be cancelled. The breach of contract was admitted, so the only way left to protect the tenant was to invalidate the contract itself. To effect this, reference was taken to Section 78, and its meaning perverted by a tissue of violent assumptions of the merciful intentions of the Legislature in favor of dishonest servants. The Section says:—"Any person desiring to eject a ryot, or to cancel a lease, on account of non-payment of arrears of rent, may sue for such ejectment, or can admit, and for recovery of the arrears in the same action, &c., &c." We should have thought that this was conclusive as to the right of a landlord to sue for cancelment of a lease, even had the lease or contract contained no special conditions upon which cancelment could be claimed. But all is set aside by the Sudder Salons in favor of the defaulting tenant, and their wisdom is wound up in the following words:—

"It seems to us then that as this Act contains such stringent and important provisions regarding the proceedings in ejectment by a landlord against a tenant for payment of rent, the Court need not look at this part of the contract, but must in all cases follow the provisions of the Act provided by Section 78."

In this case the tenant was a European, which is somewhat remarkable, but the spirit of partiality in favor of the ryot is unmistakeable throughout the whole judgment, and we strongly recommend its careful perusal to all holders of Mofussil property. In the indigo districts we know that many planters in the re-settlement of their properties, have been giving leases to their ryots with the provision of a right of cancelment on non-payment of rent, trusting to the plain provisions of Section 23. Clause 5 of Act X. quoted by us above, the ground of which is entirely cut from under them by the Sudder's decision. The course for these parties now to adopt is clearly to give no more leases, and to take the very earliest opportunity of getting as many cases as possible appeal to the High Court, in which they will have the decision of Sir Barnes Peacock to instruct them. Should it then be decided, as we do not anticipate, that Section 23, Clause 5, is a dead letter, it will be necessary for them at once to appeal to the Legislature for an amendment of the Act; and we much misjudge both Lord Elgin and Mr. Beadon, if it be not found that their views, unlike those of the Sudder Judges, are in favor of legislation to compel due adherence to the conditions of contracts fairly entered into; and that their sympathies are not "mercifully" devoted to dishonesty and socialism.

THE LEGAL REVOLUTION.

(*From the Friend of India, July* 10.)

WERE the dry details of law and legal practice not generally repulsive to the average Englishman, who tolerates the most complex and expensive system of civil justice in the world, the revolution wrought by the High Court Charter would cause an amount of discussion not inferior to that excited by the Black Acts. That Charter taken from all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the three Presidency towns, and from all Englishmen in India, legal privileges which for ninety years they have thankfully enjoyed, and seems to substitute for the intelligible as well as comparatively summary and cheap procedure of the Supreme Courts what is detested by natives even more than by Englishmen under the name of "Mofussil Law." The reason assigned for the change is a desire for uniformity, for centralisation. For this the Englishman makes an undoubted sacrifice, and our object is to balance the gain to the Empire against the loss to the class and see if the play is worth the candle. We think it is.

1.—The loss. The Charter, and the Act of last year on which it is based, removed the direct power of legislation for Englishmen in India from Parliament to the Governor General's Legislative Council supervised by the Secretary of State for India. The legislative power vested in the Council is so great that it might declare Europeans amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of native magistrates, and might appoint native justices of the peace in the interior. The "Civis Romanus Sum" instinct, which with firm Government is the very bloom of the Englishman's character, is thus destroyed. The danger of the Viceroy's Council passing Acts subversive of English rights, either of their own accord or under pressure from an irresponsible Secretary of State, is to be met by two remedies which are in the Englishman's own hands. Settlers are now increasing so fast that the day cannot be far distant when they shall have a real instead of, as at present, a nominal power in the legislature. And any determined attempt, as in the case of the Arms Act, to subject the European in criminal matters to a native judge, would be met by such anarchy as to frustrate it. For ourselves, much as we regret the fact that Parliament has disowned its sons in the East, this fact and the provision for holding Assizes will always, we believe, prevent any outrageous attempts on the liberties of Englishmen. For the rest, they must exercise intense vigilance and shew a deeper interest in politics. A second loss is the substitution of the Civil Procedure Code for the Supreme Court Procedure. It is true Act VIII., as it is popularly known, was revised, before it was passed into law, by the present Chief Justice. But it was intended only for natives, it was adapted to their peculiar nature and to the character of their untrained judges who have no skilled or honest bar to assist them. The result will certainly be that the Equity side of the Supreme Court will be destroyed, and no end of lawyers' talk in the shape of replies and rejoinders will be admitted. Litigation, too, will probably be more expensive as well as dilatory. The third loss in the character of the judges. The absence of knighthood and the reduction of salary will give India a truly colonial Bench. Even the future Chief Justices will be inferior men to their predecessors. We shall have all the incompetent Recorders of England, all the unsuccessful stuff-gownsmen with political interest and no brains, sent out as barrister judges. The fact that both law and procedure, moreover, are not English but Indian, while it deprives the Indian High Courts of dignity, will indispose really industrious barristers to take seats on the Bench. The same causes will lead the bar to deteriorate. It will be looked on by men at home as worse than colonial—as a heterogenous mixture of all creeds, classes and colours, of vakeels, attornies and barristers, bound by none of those strict and necessary professional rules which expelled Edwin James, degraded Digby Seymour and scouted him who conducted the Swinfen case. That this is no imaginary evil may be seen from the fact that already barristers in India have become entangled in the meshes of native Courts and of millionares in a manner which would not be tolerated in England. The High Courts is certainly less dignified than that tribunal which was adorned by the learning of Sir William Jones.

2.—The gain. It must not be forgotten that we are criticising a novel and confessedly temporary measure. It is expressly directed in the official despatch that two years hence the judges shall furnish suggestions for improvements with a view to the issue of a new Charter. Moreover, evil as the power of local legislation may be in some respects, it will easily enable the Court to improve its civil procedure in simplicity, speed and cheapness, as necessity arises. The remedy is in its own hands. The great gain lies in the abolition of the Sudder Courts, in virtually taking the supervision of the justice administered to a hundred and fifty millions of people out of the hands of untrained civilians, whose administration of it has been a mockery and a byeword. With whom has the Sudder ever been popular, except with the criminal? What official even has ever expressed anything but contempt for it? Have not the incapables of the service, as a rule, been made judges? How often has not its iniquitous indisposition to do justice called forth the condemnation of barrister judges? Was not almost the last act, in Bengal, of two of its judges—one of whom is pointed out as its very best—to free from a capital sentence passed by the cautious Judicial Commissioner of Assam three savages who massacred an English officer in the discharge of his duty, because it could not be proved whether the victim perished from the blows of one or of all three? *The* evil which has caused our administration to stink in the nostrils of our subjects is our inability to do justice among them, and the Charter which blots out for ever Courts fit only for the laughter or the indignation of the public, and substitutes a Court presided over by the Chief Justice in which a barrister is associated with a civilian Judge, is to be welcomed.

But this is not all. The Chief Justice supervises the lower Mofussil Courts, may cause any case to be transferred from them to himself, and may depute himself, or barrister colleagues "to make a searching enquiry into the manner in which the local Courts perform their duty." A vast power this for good, and we trust it will be often exercised wisely. A third gain is in the provision that the judges will go on circuit and hold Assizes for the trial of European British subjects. For this, as for so many other improvements in our administrative system, the railways will afford great facilities. Cases like Rudd's will then be decided near the spot, where local knowledge is easily available, and great expense as well as delay will be avoided. The criminal procedure of the late Supreme Court is not interfered with. Hallowed by centuries, dear to every Englishman as the fruit of constitutional struggles and legal reforms, perfect except that no provision is made for a public prosecutor, as in Scotland, our criminal procedure will be displayed on circuit as a model to the natives of India. While the Admiralty and Intestate jurisdictions of the Supreme Court remain, and while the Insolvent and Small Cause Courts are not affected by the Charter, the Legislative Council will, early next session, pass an Act giving the High Court the same power of decreeing a divorce as the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England. The jurisdiction in suits for alimony between Americans or native Christians will remain. Whether we are to consider this Divorce clause a gain in a country where married life is notoriously, and for obvious causes generally more happy than in England, we leave it to our readers to decide. There is a technical gain in new rules which are to be passed to regulate appeals to the Privy Council in Civil cases involving more than Rs. 10,000, and in Criminal cases only when the High Court certifies that they are fit subjects of appeal.

On the whole the loss to the European by this legal revolution will be slight if the European is politically active and vigilant, insisting on reforms when they may be necessary and opposing with invincible determination the very appearance of an interference with his rights by any legislature or court. The gain to the Empire is immense. And if Sir Barnes Peacock's life be spared a few years, we trust he will work such a change in the subordinate Courts, through the power conferred on him by the Act, as will redeem the English from the reproach cast on them in the East, of having for the past century given their Asiatic subjects the stone of Regulations and incompetent judges, when they asked for the pure bread of justice. The change from corruption to purity, from ignorance to trained ability, will take years to be effected, but at least a beginning will now be made.

A GOLD LEGAL TENDER.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, July* 12.)

DOUBTS have been expressed whether the introduction of Government Bank notes for general circulation throughout the country, will ever be successfully accomplished. Some of the new Notes recently introduced have found their way into the Punjab where instead of passing at *par*, they can with difficulty be got rid of at a discount of 2½ per cent, and it is very unlikely they will ever become popular with the natives in fact the Mahajuns have a direct interest in viewing them with disfavor, as likely to interfere with their own exchange operations on which they mainly depend for profit. As there are but few people engaged in agriculture or commerce who are not in some degree dependant on the Bankers for advances, the power they possess will be exercised in order to deteriorate the Notes in public estimation, and except when compelled to accept them as a legal tender, we doubt if they will ever pass current as notes do in England.

We have always been inclined to advocate the substitution of gold for silver as the medium of circulation in India, seeing that it possesses numerous advantages, as we shall endeavour to show, which render it superior both to silver and paper in almost every case affecting the monetary interests of the people.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has on more than one occasion suggested to Government the propriety and necessity of declaring gold a legal tender, but Government declined compliance some two or three years ago on the following grounds:—

"However accurate might be the proportional value which might be given to a gold coin now as compared with the standard silver coin, there is a strong and growing probability that it would, before long, cease to be the true value; and, therefore, that a law which should fix that value could not long be maintained unaltered, without disturbing existing obligations between debtor and creditor.

The evil of passing such a law with the certainty that it would not be permanent, and with the probability that a change in it would become necessary at no distant time, is plain."

The same line of argument might be applied to the existing silver and copper coinage of this country, as also to the currency of the three different metals in England. The reason assigned are more specious than real, more theoretical, than practical, but if any difficulty exists it might easily be removed by enacting that gold shall in future be the sole standard of value, and the British sovereign be declared the equivalent of 10 Rupees. If through any circumstance the intrinsic value of gold coin should hereafter fall below its legal equivalent in silver, the sovereign would nevertheless naturally continue to circulate freely, and the holder would sustain no injury, because being the only legal tender for sums above 9 Rupees, it would pass current without objection, though the cost of commodities above that price might possibly rise and fall according to the relative value of the two metals in the market, a fluctuation, however, that would be almost unappreciable. The poorer class of people whose dealings are under 10 Rupees would at the same time reap an advantage in consequence of their silver coins being of enhanced relative value, as they would obtain more in proportion for their silver money than their richer gold-paying neighbours.

However, these contingencies are not likely to arise, for under precisely similar circumstances in England no inconvenience is ever felt, and even when, as often happens, the price of gold is greater in Hamburg and New York than in London and Liverpool, the general public is unaware of the fact though millions of sovereigns may have been exported—for the daily transactions of the population are not affected in the slightest appreciable degree by the diminution of bullion in the Bank's and other coffers.

We do not deny that it may affect capitalists and great financiers, the Rothschilds, the Barings, the money dealers and operators in exchanges, the speculators of Capel Court and Wall Street, but the prosperity of the people generally is neither improved or injured by the market price of gold. The quartern loaf continues to cost precisely the same sum whatever the value of gold on the Continent or in the United States, while the shillings maintains its relative proportion as the twentieth part of the sovereign without variation. In practise, therefore, no disturbance arises in the money transactions of every day life of the public at large.

Although the sovereign were made the standard in India, the Rupee would continue the great circulating medium, as the vast bulk of individual payments and receipts throughout the length and breadth of the land would very rarely come up to the value of the gold coin in any single transaction.

No speculator would give 10 Rupees for a Sovereign in India for the express purpose of exchanging it for 20 shillings in England, as the cost and risk of transit, to say nothing of loss of interest, would render so doing a very unprofitable transaction; while the same objections—freight, insurance, and interest,—would prevent its being systematically exported to other countries, unless occasionally when gold is in great demand and consequently high; and even in that case, the contingency of prices falling before arrival, would render the speculation too hazardous to be common. We think therefore that gold coin would not be frequently withdrawn from India, or in any large quantities. In regard to its being hoarded in this country and thus withdrawn from circulation, as happened with gold mohurs, we do not think that would occur on any large scale with a *Standard* coin. The gold mohur was a fancy medal or token, rather than a circulating money-coin, and sold at a fancy price, and two reasons for this were,—*first*, its comparative scarcity, and *second* its great portability,—the latter probably being the principal; but for the latter object the sovereign will be as popular as the mohur, while the former cause will no longer exist. Another reason, and a strong one, why possessors of gold mohurs—we allude just now only to those coined at the Calcutta Mint,—would not exchange them for the amount in Rupees at which they were originally issued by Government, was that the gold mohur contained an amount of pure gold, equal to the estimated value of pure silver contained in sixteen rupees, that is as 15 to 1; whereas in English money, the relative proportionate value is only as 14 three-tenths (nearly) silver to 1 of pure gold *ergo*, 160 Rupees would buy either 10 Golds Mohurs or 16 Sovereigns, but while the former contained 150 Rs. worth of gold, the latter only contained about 144 Rs. worth, and therefore having once got a gold mohur into his pocket, a Native would not part with it except at an enchanced price equal to the value of the gold it contained in excess of the gold in the higher price sovereign. The introduction into India of the existing sovereign, or minting here a gold coinage of precisely the same "touch" or purity, would, we have no doubt, be attended by the happiest results. No time, for obvious reasons could be better chosen than the present, and nothing would have more vividly impressed on the minds of the people the inauguration of the Queen's direct assumption of the sovereignty of the empire, and mark more distinctly the commencement of a new era, than gold money being declared the standard coin of the realm. Great monarchs have in all ages struck new coins to commemorate the great events of their reign, and hand down to posterity a momento of the mighty deeds done in their time. What would more appropriately have recorded the suppression of the greatest rebellion the world ever saw, illustrate the thorough re-conquest and pacification of Hindostan, and inaugurate the golden age of regeneration for India than a gold coin impressed "Victoria by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and Hindostan. Queen; of the Royal Principality of India, Protectress."

It is true that silver is the standard coinage of all nations and countries except only the United Kingdom, not even excluding her colonies and dependencies, but we are not aware that any national or individual advantage has been supposed to arise from choosing an inferior metal for this purpose, a choice which owes its origin, we believe, to a circumstance which should now cause gold to be preferred. The Spaniards having the command of the ocean, and their colonial dominions in South America being rich in silver mines, they were enabled, to their own great advantage to supply the civilized world with abundance of this metal, which it readily adopted, (for they had little choice in those days,) as the standard of currency, and from long custom it has continued to be that standard every where but in England, so that to this day the Spanish dollar, the Mexican dollar, and especially what is called the Piller dollar, is an universal circulating medium in every inhabited portion of the globe, savage, semi-barbarous, or civilized, from China to Peru, from Otaheite to Kamsckatca.

Although we long ago succeeded the Spaniards as sovereigns of the sea, yet we had no reason or object in interfering with the position held by the dollar, as then, we had no home-born sovereign to put in its place. But now matters have strangely altered, our own colonies can supply the world with gold, and therefore silver, at least in our own possessions, should at once be dethroned, and the most precious metal in future be promoted to make the laws which regulate the value of inferior metals.

It is merely a matter of time for we cannot be long without having gold the standard of British currency in India and wherever the British flag floats that is to say, wherever the sun shines. The mint at Victoria (Melbourne) will one of these days supply the world with sovereigns in supercession of the cumbersome and old fashioned dollar, but India will, we predict, be the first nation to benefit thereby.

In conclusion, we would observe that although the value of the English sovereign fluctuates occasionally in India, sometimes being as low as Rupees 9-12 while again it is as high as Rupees 10-6, yet this fluctuation is to be ascribed to causes which would not exist if the sovereign were the standard currency of the country. It is now merely an article of commerce, and its market price rises and falls in obedience to the general rules which regulate the sale and purchase of great guns and small beer, namely supply and demand. Make the sovereign a circulating medium, coin a million or two, and then its exchange into silver will never vary from 10 Rupees, any more than the Rupee now varies from 16 annas, except under the exactions—perfectly legitimate—of the money changer.

Another advantage, and a great one of having a standard gold currency in India precisely similar to the standard gold currency of England, in other words the same identical sovereign in both countries—would consist in the greater stability and the lesser fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the two countries. We have heard of exchange on London being at 1s. 8d. and we have known it to be at 2s. 6d., and still greater differences are said to be recorded in mercantile history, but such great variations could not happen if the sovereign of England was the sovereign of India, because taking the sovereign to be of equal value in both countries, a remitter has only to calculate the percentages which will pay freight, cover insurance, make up for loss of interest, and if these united fall short of the rate of exchange, he will send home sovereigns instead of a bill. Under these circumstances the exchange per rupee will never exceed 2-0¾ or fall below 1-11¼.

THE MADRAS PIER ENGINEER AND INDIAN ENGINEERS.

(*From the Madras Times, July* 14.)

MOST of our readers have heard the veracious story of the man who, having been the successful architect of his own fortunes, resolved in an untoward moment to be the architect also of his own house. He planned, built and finished a noble and imposing structure. The contractor cleared away and handed it over and the happy owner went down to take possession. He encountered however a rather unexpected difficulty, he could not get in for there was no door. In his very perfect plan he had overlooked such a very common place necessity. The builder, however, had thoughtfully left behind him a ladder and he took possession for the time through the window. The Madras Government resemble the amateur architect with a slight difference. The noble structure on the Beach, the Screw Pile Pier has been in course of construction now for about three years, day by day it has been stretching farther and farther into the sea, rails have been laid down, derricks and cranes and windlasses have been constructed, orders and minutes of Government have been written on it, for months the public have been mocked by the assurance that it is open to all comers, tolls have actually been imposed and the whole structure so far as the contractors are concerned has been finished for some time. The Engineer and his staff have actually returned home, their plant and machinery are advertised for sale, and yet at this moment the pier is for any practical purpose utterly useless to the public. There it stands a magnificent monument of English Engineering skill and of Indian administrative folly. We may inform our more distant readers that the pier proper is constructed of enormous iron piles and that this has to be connected with the shore by an abutment and road way of mason work of about two hundred feet long. The former was entrusted to an English contractor and has been admirably executed, the latter was reserved by Government for their own Engineers and up to this day has not been executed at all! That mighty gulph which ought first of all to have been spanned still exists, a wonderful illustration of Indian apathy and official circumlocution. All that Government have done as yet is to impose a frontage on a pier that so far as they are concerned is unapproachable. The contractor in departing presented the public with a ladder and at this moment and for many a day to come, the commerce and the communications of Madras are to be carried on by means of a pier costing, £150,000 and a bricklayer's ladder. And yet the Government of Madras have not even the plea of the foolish amateur architect who forgot the door, for they have been thinking over the matter every time these two years past. A difference has existed between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government as to the necessity of sheds for the temporary storage of goods, the former calling upon Government to afford the required accommodation, the latter while not absolutely refusing yet endeavouring to impress upon the Chamber the propriety of their building sheds for themselves. Estimates were submitted for sheds abutments and roadway nearly two years ago, and were rejected as being beyond the means of a frugal Government and the question, after a drowsy, dawdling, long drawn correspondence is not settled at the present moment. It never appears to have entered into the heads of either party that there was no inseparable connection between the sheds and the completion of the pier, that in fact the work and the contest might be carried on concurrently together to the manifest advantage of the public. Only the other day do the Government appear to have been aroused to the absurdity of the existing state of matter when the Contractor advertised the sale on Tuesday next of all the tools and machinery of the sheds and boarding which now alone in and conceal the noble structure which he has completed. Only now do they become conscious of the impending ridicule which the removal of these would bring upon them or which in any other country but India would ensure their official extinction. So appearances are to be saved in more senses than one, a temporary compromise is made by Government purchasing the contractor's temporary shed in front of the pier and commencing to make it approachable, reserving to themselves, however, the right after further deliberation and calm, unhasty negotiation of setteling the important question of open sheds. Such is the story, such the present condition of our magnificent and unapproachable pier, unapproachable at least but for the generosity of the contractor who left his ladder behind him. We venture to say that of no great work in this or in any other country could such a tale be told. Even the Committee have been roused to a sort of spasmodic energy and they propose, we hear, at an early day to mount the ladder and sit on the pier in penitence and deliberative consultation. We trust it will come within the range of their calm deliberations to propose the erection of a Cotton Press. We believe there is sufficient space. We would suggest that it should be placed between double sidings and be open at both sides, so that cotton could be received on one side, screwed and delivered into trucks on the other and at once passed on to the pier for shipment. At whose expense it should be provided and erected we must leave to be settled between Government and the Pier Committee and the Chamber of Commerce. It is perhaps not a very legitimate undertaking for Government, but there are specialities in regard to Cotton which would amply justify them to the Country for incurring such expenditure. Whether undertaken by Government, the Chamber or by private enterprise we have little doubt that it will prove self-supporting by the payment of a very small fee for any bale that comes within its powerful grasp. We would suggest also that too much time should not be wasted in faith of the traditional torpor of the Engineer department. It is within the range of possibility that through some unwonted and exceptional energy somewhere, this noble pier may be rendered accessible before the close of the next year.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

(*From the Madras Times.*)

SIR,—Allow me to remark on the Government Paper Currency, with reference to your observations of this date.

It is pity that any anxiety should exist amongst the natives as to the security they have for the payment of the currency in coin on demand; and especially that Government Officials, as you notice, should by either conduct give ground for such anxiety,—there being in truth no good ground for anxiety on the subject.

Your observations, however, through the reference you make to the case of England, as if that were the same as the case of India, tend to produce the deprecated anxiety. You say "the basis of the whole system is credit." This is true in England's case. There the currency, that is, the notes of the Bank of England are issued on the credit of the Bank, and in addition, on the credit of Government to the extent of the Bank's subscribed capital lent to Government, or about eleven millions sterling. But the currency here is not issued upon credit at all—not even upon the credit of Government although it undoubtedly has the entire security and credit of Government, for its circulation and payment. It is issued only on the payment of current coin or bullion of the full value of the amount of the notes issued; and that coin and bullion are, by an act of the legislature, kept and set aside, in safe custody, for express purpose of paying the currency notes whenever demanded; and further that coin and bullion are not liable, and cannot be touched, for the payment of any other debt of Government whatever, but the payment of the currency notes. Here then is a separate and substantial fund, which the natives, and all holders of the currency notes, have to look to, independently of the security of Government.

It is true that Government is allowed to invest a certain portion of this fund in its own Promissory Notes or public debt—the interest of which is payable to Government but the principal remains separate and forms part of the fund for payment of the currency. The portion of the fund thus invested, did not at 31st May, amount to one half of a crore of rupees, although the currency in circulation amounted to upwards of four crores;—that is, not one eighth of the amount of the issue or circulation, and it is most probable the proportion of one fourth will not be exceeded, the total amount of investment allowed by the Act being four crores. In this way Government pays itself for the expense of the currency fund; and it is hoped also will derive profit or revenue—revenue being a most legitimate result, surely, for the supply to the public, without charge or cost of any kind, of the most safe, convenient, useful and advantageous species of money.

You then refer to the fall in value of the Bank's notes in England, to the extent of thirty per cent. The fall however never exceeded 25¼ per cent. and that was in one year, the year 1814, and you say those "who on the faith of the Government promises exchanged their money for Bank notes, were defrauded to that extent." This is rather severe, as a criticism even upon the English currency, because all the notes were ultimately paid in full, and must be alarming to the natives, if it could possibly be applied to the Indian currency. To account for the great fall in the value of the Bank of England notes, you should not have omitted to notice the cause of it; namely, that Government had, in consequence of the long continued French War, ceased, for a period of 24 years, from 1797 to 1821, to pay in cash, and during all that time had made Bank of England notes, not payable on demand or at any specified time, a legal tender. Such a state of matters cannot possibly take place in India, because there is an existing fund set apart, and always ready, for the payment of the currency on demand;—a fund which no emergency could authorize the Government to misapply; and which Government is not more entitled, or likely, to misapply, than it is to seize for its own uses, the private property of the Banks, or of merchants, or other individuals.

I deprecate your description of the feelings of the natives towards their rulers. You conclude it thus "If our empire were overthrown to-morrow, there would not be a single regret from Cape Comorin to the snows of Tibet." I believe the truth is almost the opposite of this; and that with the exception, chiefly of fanatic Mussulmen, the great body of the natives prefer our rule to that of any other whatever, and fear any change to another.

Such an instance as that you give, of a note for Rs. 500 being refused payment, at one of the largest and most wealthy collectorates, is most tantalizing. Government should at once put an end to that sort of thing, by peremptorily ordering all notes, great and small, to be exchanged and cashed at every Treasury as long as it has cash—up to certain very limited amount—say Rs. 1,000 or even less. The only inconvenience which could thereby arise, and it is an inconvenience which Government should bear, would be to cause the Treasurer or Collector, as soon as he saw that his cash or small notes would likely be exhausted, and that he could not pay away his notes, to send to the nearest Treasury, and failing that to a Bank, or Branch Bank, for rupees for such a portion of his notes as he required. This I believe would be but of rare occurrence. Government ought accordingly to give the necessary instructions to all Collectors and Treasurers whatever, otherwise it may allow a most beneficial measure to be dwarfed and injured through the mere apathy or ignorance of its own officials.

Then as to making the notes negotiable in all parts of India—it is now time that this should be discussed and arranged. It is of no consequence to the Government or to the public whether the notes have been issued at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay—they are equally good to the Government and to the public, and ought to circulate freely at the Government Treasuries and amongst the public every where. What is required is that the Banks should receive and pay the notes, whether issued at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay; and should arrange amongst themselves for the mutual exchange, or payment, of their respective notes which may come into the hands of the others.

The Bank of Madras, for instance, derives profit only from the notes issued by itself; and necessarily it will not pay and re-issue notes issued by the Banks of Bombay or Calcutta. But the Banks owe it to Government and to the public to receive and pay the notes from whensoever issued, and to institute among themselves a mutual exchange and payment, periodically or otherwise, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the case.

Here, however, the question fairly arises, where a commission or discount should be allowed to the Banks for the payment and exchange of notes, not issued by them respectively. The considerations for such a change are not unimportant. Without it, there would be no limit to, or restraint upon, the transfer by the public of the notes issued in one Presidency to that of another; and the Banks would thereby have a great increase of business in exchanging these notes, for which they would receive nothing; and also the respective amounts of their issues would be greatly effected, in a way not contemplated in their agreements with Government; and the Bank of Madras having by far the smallest amount of circulation would suffer much more than the others in this respect. With such a charge the circulation of all the Notes ought to be free throughout the country—the notes circulating out of their own Presidency, doing so at the discount allowed to the Banks for their exchange.

In many cases it might be convenient to the Banks as well as to the public, for a bank to re-issue notes not originally issued by itself—for instance suppose a branch of the Bank of Madras were established at Ootacamund, it might not only receive a great many Bengal and Bombay notes, but parties might find it convenient to obtain from it, and it would find it convenient to re-issue to them such notes, instead of keeping them for exchange; because it could get no more for them from these banks themselves, than cash, which such parties would willingly give for them.

I have transgressed greatly on your space, but the importance of ventilating such matters, from time to time will, I trust, induce you to allow the transgression.—Your most obedient servant,

AURUM.

Madras, 3rd July, 1862.

THE NAGURS AND MAJOR BARR.

(*From the Deccan Herald, July 18.*)

THE Political system which has obtained, for many years, in Kattiawar, has been exceedingly defective, the whole administration of the country being vested in the hands of a class of men called Nagur-Brahmins, notorious for corruption, intrigue and unscrupulousness. Colonel Lang, vigilant as he undoubtedly was, lacked that depth of subtlety necessary to a full understanding of their dark designs, and intricate machinations. There is scarcely a petty state in the whole peninsula of Kattiawar, in which the influence of the Nagurs does not predominate, and as they are all connected together, and bound to support each other like the members of some secret society, it may easily be imagined how formidable is their hostility to any one who provokes it. To accomplish their ends there is no crime which they will hesitate to commit, and no reputation so fair, which they will not seek to taint, should they unexpectedly meet with opposition in carrying out their evil purposes. For years they have been the bane of Kattiawar, ruling both princes and people with a rod of iron, and hoodwinking the British authorities. Kattiawar was at one time one of the fairest provinces in the broad empire of India, and it would have continued to be so, had it not been for the Nagur-Brahmin influence which fell upon it like a blight. It is not accurately known when the Nagurs first established themselves in Kattiawar, but it must have been many years ago, as we found them established at the Courts of the Rajpoot Chiefs and Thacors, when the fall of the Mahratta empire transferred to us the right of a political protectorate over the country. The greater number of the Rajas, in whose service they are employed, are generally steeped in indolence, or addicted to low pursuits and the indulgence of debasing appetites; and in administering to their pleasures and passions, they purchased the right to exercise the power of sovereignty: so that in the end the petty potentates whom they served became mere puppets in their hands. By acting in concert, they were at all times able to concentrate enormous power upon any point, or object, they wished to attain, and the peninsula of Kattiawar, instead of being composed of a series of petty principalities, became an united Nagur confederacy, the leading principle of which was, mutual interest. Two years ago, we denounced the Nagurs of Kattiawar, and exposed, as far as our information permitted, the misdeeds of the leading intriguers. We also warned Major Barr against their evil machinations, and earnestly urged him, above all things, not to listen to their insidious counsels. He, however, appears to have considered himself wiser than we were, and the consequence is that they have undermined the ground beneath his feet—made a tool of him, in fact, with which to accomplish their own evil purposes, and left him to his own devices when they found that he was no longer useful. In 1860, we called upon Government to interfere, and endeavour to impose some kind of check upon the rapacity of the Nagur Kamdars, who were not only defrauding the chiefs who employed them, but oppressing the people over whom they exercised more than sovereign sway. Mr. Kinloch Forbes understood them well, and had he been confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent in Kattiawar, he would not have left Nagur-Brahmin in the whole province. Unfortunately, however, the period during which he exercised political authority at Rajkote was very brief. Major Barr returned from furlough, and Mr. Forbes, to the great joy of the Nagurs, handed him over the Agency, with all its serpent brood hissing malignity and mischief as he took his departure. Major Barr was a man of their own training; they had brought him up as it were, and as soon as he arrived, they coiled themselves round him with all their old familiarity. During the short tenure of office of Mr. Forbes, the fangs of the Nagurs were rendered harmless; they did not understand his manner of doing business; he moreover did not care to conceal his dislike of them, and instead of basking in the sunshine of Political favour, as they had done, they had to creep into their holes, and wait for a favourable turn of events. Nor were they destined to wait long; the news of Major Barr's arrival, in Bombay, was telegraphed to Rajkote, and the Nagurs, or serpents, began once more to make their appearance. They raised their crests, and stood erect, perceiving that a speedy triumph awaited them. Their heads had been bruised, but not crushed, by the heel of the Acting Political Agent, and they all felt that their convalescence would be but brief, as soon as Major Barr returned, and resumed the reins of office. When he arrived, there was great rejoicing amongst the serpents all over the peninsula; the corps-diplomatique, as Colonel Lang was in the habit of calling the Nagur Karbarrees, felicitated themselves upon the occasion, secreted more venom, and prepared themselves for a brilliant campaign. They have, however, this time, it appears, signally overshot the mark, and by carrying on operations on too extensive a scale, have been mainly instrumental in precipitating, we would fain hope, their own destruction. Whatever faults or omissions may lie at Major Barr's door—and they must be serious to have induced Government to adopt such a decisive measure, as to remove him from his appointment—we know that they are trifles in comparison to the offences, not to speak of crimes, committed by the Nagurs. It appears to us that Major Barr is, simply the victim of an iniquitous system, and we hope soon to hear that Government have adopted such measures as will effectually banish all Nagur officials from the durbars of Kattiawar. Only by pursuing such a policy, will native states be freed from their intrigues, and the Political Agency of Rajkote be enabled to give to the province that supervision which its interests so imperatively demand. In almost all the petty principalities of the peninsula, the people have for years been in a greater or less degree imposed upon and oppressed, and we should, therefore, strongly urge upon Sir Bartle Frere the necessity that exists for the appointment of a special commission, to enquire into the manner in which the native governing system is carried on in Kattiawar. Until the Agency, and also the native durbars, are purged of the Nagur element, it will be found impossible to carry on the government of this fine province in a satisfactory manner. The Political Agent, instead of having his time occupied in devising schemes calculated to promote the prosperity of the princes, and the happiness of the people, will have to use all his vigilance in protecting himself against the intrigues of the Nagur-Brahmins. As astute and crafty, as they are bold and unscrupulous, if they are left even with a vestige of power in their possession, they will ultimately accomplish a world of mischief. The serpents, in a word, must be killed, not scotched, if we desire to render the peninsula of Kattiawar anything better than a den of intrigue, corruption, and villany. There is scarcely a Karbarree in the province who is not a member of the order of rascaldom, and unless the whole system be uprooted, it is worse than useless to lop off the branches. The jurisdiction of the Guikwar, over certain districts in Kattiawar, is also prejudicial to the prosperity of the province, and if an exchange of territory could be effected, the arrangement would be as beneficial to the Government of Baroda, as it would be convenient to that of Bombay. The Guikwar would, we imagine, be only too glad to accept towns and districts on the mainland in exchange for those which he holds in the peninsula, especially as the revenue is at times difficult to collect, when the Waghurs and other freebooters get refractory. We know of few finer spots on this side of India for a cotton plantation than Kattiawar, and we believe, if proper measures were adopted, opium, equal to that of Malwa, might be grown all over the country. In fact, it might be made a large garden, were the native chiefs only to arouse themselves from the lethargy into which they have sunk. But we are afraid that this very desirable end will only be attained when the entire peninsula is under the control of one Political authority, when some bold and sagacious St. Patrick has banished the serpents, and when the administration will not be divided between Rajkote and Baroda.

FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY AS THE CROW FLIES.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

IF only all lines of road and railway could be made straight from terminus to terminus, as the crow flies, how happy would engineers be, how much less the amount of capital expended and of time lost! But roads, and in a greater degree railways, must slavishly follow the routes marked out by nature and by the flow of trade. Like beings who exercise free will, pathways must often wind by many a circuitous route to their end. When the course of trade marks out a certain line of country as the best for a road or railway, it is seldom that nature is there free from those obstacles of wide rivers, broad lakes or tall hills, which engineers avoid when they can. And when nature is thus free, presenting a broad and level path, generally the course of traffic will be found to be hundreds of miles away. Hence Lord Dalhousie, wisely we still think, preferred to make the East Indian Railway follow the northerly course of the Ganges to catch the traffic, instead of the more southerly line of table land scraped by a poor population, which would have saved hundreds of miles and millions of capital. It seems as absurd that to reach Bombay the Calcutta traveller should go north to Mirzapore, as that the cockney who wishes to enjoy a holiday in Bath should have to go round by Derby. Yet trade as well as the wants of our North Western Provinces necessitates this.

But, since we must make roads through the hitherto neglected but fertile provinces of Chota Nagpore and Sirgoojah, since Central India has now a great future before it, the question arises whether local works should not be carried out with a view to the imperial necessities of the future. Let us take up our position on the Ummerkuntuk ridge of the Kymore Hills, 3500 feet above the sea—a point in which the peninsula of Hindustan may be said to culminate, a place that may be called the "Omphalos" the navel of the country. Here the Mahanuddy, the Soane, the Nerbudda and Wyngunga take their rise, the first rolling away east to the Bay of Bengal, the second north to the Ganges, the third west towards Bombay, and the last south to the Godavery. If we draw a line from Calcutta, from the Raneegunge terminus of its coal railway, straight to Jubbulpore which is the terminus of the rail to Bombay, this line would bisect the elevated plateau of Chota Nagpore, pass through the higher land of Sirgoojah, and run along the northern base of the hill on which we stand. The whole distance is only 440 miles, or 150 miles shorter than the present Grand Trunk Road by Mirzapore with its difficult crossings over the wide sandy mouths of such rivers as the Soane. This new route is fully 300 miles shorter than the railway line by Allahabad. The 29 miles extension of the East Indian Railway beyond Raneegunge, now being carried out, lies in this direction. Ultimately as traffic increases the railway itself might be continued to Jubbulpore and thus twenty hours would be saved to passengers and mails between Calcutta and Bombay.

But, it may be asked, is not this line of country jungly, hilly, and to engineers impassable? So the old maps have represented provinces which were unexplored ten years ago, but which for beauty, fertility and healthiness will soon be recognised as in many respects superior to the Himalayas which afford few level spaces. A simple statement of facts, vouched for by the Engineers of the Public Works Department on the spot, will shew the character of the country. The truth is this line falls on broad plateaux richly cultivated, meets much fewer obstacles to intercommunication than the present East Indian Railway, and occupies the highest and healthiest watershed line in Bengal. From the right bank of the Damooda opposite the Raneegunge terminus a watershed line extends through Manbhoom and Soobunrika for 120 miles to Chota Nagpore. A local road is necessary here to open out Pachete, Manbhoom and Chota Nagpore, and a mere fairweather road is being made. From Chota Nagpore for 40 miles to Lohardugga the watershed line is still unbroken, and forms a plateau of some 2000 feet above the sea covered with cultivation. So inviting is the line for a road that the bridging and earthwork would not cost Rs. 1,500 a mile. Between the tributaries of the Soane and the Mahanuddy our road would follow the watershed line for 100 miles to Sirgoojah, a place which produces chiefly cotton, but whose sticklac and oil-seeds are taken all the way to Mirzapore to find a market, though the place is only 300 miles from Calcutta. This fine country, hitherto hermetically sealed for want of roads, must yet tempt the tea and coffee planters. Around it lie Odeypore, Jushpore, and Reeghur which export cotton, lac, sesame and mustard seed. We pass on for 100 miles to Sohajpore in the Jubbulpore district, so accessible by country roads as to export largely to Jubbulpore and Nagpore. Hence to Jubbulpore the district is well known for its richness in iron ore.

It is considered by the best local Engineer Officers thus possible to unite the two railways in a line as nearly as possible as the crow flies by a road 440 miles in length which crosses no river of any magnitude except the Damooda at a point where a bridge will be easy, and which presents so few engineering difficulties that an outlay of Rs. 3000 per mile would suffice for an imperial metalled road. But what of trade? We have shewn that the country along the line is a virgin land and may be a paradise for planters who will unite with tea and coffee the growth or purchase of cotton, grain, and lac. These provinces, too, have now got good government, some being under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and others under the zealous local Commissioners who are responsible to the Bengal authorities. Roads of a kind are being made by the different local officers, and all that we plead for at present is that they be taken under imperial supervision with a view not only to the great future that is undoubtedly before Central India, but to a future road-railway and the most speedy communication that is possible between Calcutta and Bombay. Even the dreaming Asiatic has now learned that time is money in India.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE MARVELLOUS EFFECT OF THE FRENCH TREATY.

(*From the Economist, June 14.*)

A MOST interesting return has just been published, showing the wonderful success which has attended Mr. Cobden's effort to introduce a more extended trade between this country and France. The return shows the comparative exports from hence to France in the *eight* months ending April, 1860, to have been 6,017,018*l*, and those in the eight months ending April 1862, to have been 13,796,269*l*,—that is to say, our exports to France have more than doubled since the Treaty. A more careful investigation of the details will increase rather than diminish our wonder at this remarkable result. The principal figures are contained in the following table:—

Eight Months from September to April inclusive.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	£	£	£
British and Irish produce and manufacture:—Declared value	2,928,398	3,835,058	7,615,423
Foreign and Colonial merchandise:—Computed real value	3,083,620	6,018,614	6,180,846
Aggregate of the exports:—Real value, declared or computed	6,017,018	9,853,672	13,796,269

This great increase has been popularly ascribed to the state of the corn trade and the deficient harvests of France. But though this is to some extent true, the figures do not confirm the exaggerated impression which has sometimes been entertained of it.

We exported to France in the period comprised in the returned:—

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	£	£	£
English wheat	9,735	10,948	791,936
English flour	6	10	76,602
	9,741	10,958	868,538
Foreign wheat	272	18,684	413,359
Foreign flour	...	72	199,506
Total	10,013	29,714	1,481,403

So that the account stands:—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
	£	£
Aggregate exports	6,017,018	13,796,269
Less corn and flour	10,013	1,481,403
	6,007,005	12,314,866

So that there has been an increase of more than *cent. per cent.*, exclusive of the exceptional exports of corn. It is to be considered also that France, in consequence of her deficient harvests, has lately been a worse customer for articles other than food than she is likely to be in future. If she had not bought so much food of us, she might have bought, to some extent at least, other commodities. In considering the probable amount of our exports to France in future, we should not, therefore, leave corn out of the account entirely; she may not require corn from us in future, but she may instead buy manufactures.

Again, it may be objected that the commerce shown by the above return is a commerce of *entrepôt*; it is not an export of our own productions to France, but a re-export of commodities which we previously imported from abroad. The extent of the intermediate trade which we thus carry on is certainly remarkable. Of the corn and flour we have already spoken. Of other articles we re-exported:—

	1859-60.	1861-62.
Raw silk	9,71,509	2,250,658
Coffee	8,313	168,881
Copper	34,954	216,838
Cotton	222,318	293,988
Indigo	30,754	144,859

besides other articles, which raise the whole re-export trade, as shown in the *first* table given above, to 6,180,846*l*. But it is a mistake to suppose that these re-exports are not profitable to us. They must be paid for *by* us, and they must be paid for *to* us. For the first object, to enable us to procure them, we must send abroad manufactures or some other product of our own; we must somehow or other create a *credit* with foreign nations. To pay for them, France must create a credit here by the importation of French commodities, or by some equivalent means. If we buy raw silk in China, opium (say) will be sent from India to China to pay for it, and English manufactures or some other equivalent will be sent to India to pay for opium. If we re-export that silk to France, French wine or some other commodity must be sent here to liquidate the debt created by that re-export. Our commerce with mining countries is of this nature as far as bullion is concerned. We receive gold from Australia and distribute it through the world, but we do not consider the trade with Australia of the less value on that account. Our receipt of the gold enables us to buy other things with it; and in the same manner our receipt of raw silks from China will enable us to purchase additional French articles.

In the exports of home products the following are the most remarkable articles (corn and flour excepted):—

Eight Months from September to April inclusive.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	£	£	£
Apparel and haberdashery	21,842	43,031	124,394
Cotton yarn	29,422	38,538	204,484
Cotton piece goods	142,163	129,086	621,507
Hosiery and small wares	29,992	20,216	128,808
Hardwares and cutlery	54,594	103,558	172,734
Linen yarn	68,417	22,623	79,749
Piece goods	43,963	31,552	143,820
Machinery—Steam engines	1,394	6,729	8,505
Other sorts	115,782	160,773	215,328
Iron, wrought and unwrought	239,015	308,046	739,515
Oil seed	136,735	230,247	200,401
Spirit, British	74,133	36,226	115,120
Wool, sheep and lambs'	133,283	462,712	240,838
Woollen yarn	122,110	158,761	194,382
Woollen manufactures—Cloths, coating, &c.	18,515	30,979	404,406
Worsted stuffs	151,091	164,863	999,748
Flannel and carpets	4,378	4,260	70,561

The extraordinary increase in the export of woollen manufactures, and the remarkable increase in the export of cotton piece goods, are very remarkable, and still more remarkable is the general diffused increase,—and prove what we have always maintained, that we can make articles to the taste of the French.

Coal does not fill so great a space as was hoped for in this return. The figures are:—

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	£	£	£
Coal, cinders, and culm	327,390	400,860	397,266

The protective duty is still so high as to prevent in this commodity a profitable trade.

LITERATURE.

THE SLAVE POWER.

(*From the Economist, June 14.*)

THE SLAVE POWER; its Character, Career, and Probable Designs: being an Attempt to Explain the Real Issues involved in the American Contest. By J. E. Cairnes, M.A., Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Queen's College, Galway; and late Whately Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn, West Strand. 1862.

The substance of this masterly book formed the matter of a course of lectures delivered about a year since in the University of Dublin, and has now been recast in a popular form with a view to "assist honest inquirers to form a sound judgment upon a question which is still the subject of much designed and much unconscious misrepresentation," and to illustrate the importance of "the influence of material interests on the distinies of mankind." In his introductory chapter, Mr. Cairnes examines the popular views of the American contest which are mostly current in England, and exposes the superficiality of all those defences or quasidefences of the South which ignore its ruling passion and cardinal desire, the extension of slavery. "Before we allow ourselves to be carried away by the cry of the South for independence, it is material to ascertain for what purpose that independence is desired." The real and sufficient cause of the war "appears to the writer to lie in the character of the Slave Power—that system of interests, industrial, social, and political, which has for the greater part of half a century directed the career of the American Union, and which now, embodied in the Southern Confederation, seeks admission as an equal member into the community of civilized nations."—(P. 17.) On the other hand, Mr. Cairnes fully admits that the first uprising of the North was not at all against slavery, but against secession. "In this country we had looked for something higher," and our disappointment resulted in "a reaction of sentiment which has prevented us from doing justice to that which was really worthy of admiration in the Northern cause." Nevertheless, we now see that "the anti-slavery feeling is already rapidly gaining on the mere unionist feeling, and bids fair ultimately to supersede it. In the anti-slavery ranks are now to be found men who but a year ago were staunch supporters of slavery." Thus, "while the North has arisen to uphold the Union in its integrity, slavery is yet the true cause of the war, and the real significance of the war is its relation to slavery."

Having thus opened his case, the author proceeds with a strong and subtle hand "to resolve this [slave] system into its component elements, to trace the connection of the several parts with each other, and of the whole with the foundation on which it rests." He begins by discussing the "Economic Basis of Slavery." The facts are not new, but they are well told, and their mutual inter-dependence is so lucidly shown that no one can fail to see it. The concession in favour of slavery which is really involved by its economic success, Mr. Cairnes holds to be simply this: "That under certain conditions of soil and climate, cultivation by slaves may for a time yield a larger net revenue than cultivation by certain forms of free labour."—(P. 63.) He then points out the various consequences, economic, social, and political, which result from the economic character of slavery and its peculiar connection with the soil. He shows how slave labour is necessarily confined to agriculture alone, and to that in its most primitive form; how the premature exhaustion of the soil, inevitable under such unskilled labour, causes the abandonment of large tracts of land which remain for ever as wilderness, and become in time the resort of a numerous horde of people, too poor to keep slaves and too proud for regular work, who eke out a wretched subsistence by hunting, fishing, odd jobs, or plunder. Thus the constitution of a slave society is resolved into three classes; "the slaves on whom devolves all the regular industry, the slaveholders who reap all its fruits, and an idle and lawless rabble who live dispersed over vast plains in a condition little removed from absolute barbarism. These form the constituent elements of the society of which the slave Power is the political representative.—(P. 85.)

Mr. Cairnes then examines the tendencies and development of Slave Societies, showing the terrible extent to which all the evil seeds of the system have blossomed and borne fruit in the last forty or fifty years. By means of commerce, the few staples which slave labour is able to produce "become the means of furnishing its masters with all the conveniences and comforts of life—the product of intelligence and skill in countries where labour is free." In course of time, as the old soils become exhausted, a portion of the slaveholders emigrate to new regions, which, though "pre-eminently fitted for the cultivation of slave products," are unfavourable to human life when engaged in severe toil." Those capitalists who remain behind, become the breeders of slaves for the others, "and take, as their part, the repairing from their more healthy populations the waste of slave life produced by tropical toil." Thus, "slavery in its simple and primitive form is developed into slavery supported by a slave trade—into slavery expansive, aggressive, destructive of human life, regardless of human ties." The state of society in which this is the leading feature is, in our author's estimation, "a structure essentially different from any form of social life which has hitherto been known among progressive communities," and one which directly tends to become "an organised barbarism of the most relentless and formidable kind."—(P. 122.) He further illustrates this by quoting some of the speeches and writings of Southern politicians, which indicate the terrible deterioration wrought by slavery in the ethics and religion of the South. For instance, take the following passage from the *Richmond Inquirer*:—"If free society be unnatural, immoral, unchristian, it must fall, and give way to slave society, a social system old as the world, universal as man."—(P. 154.) Or the striking announcement of Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, who after stating that the founders of the old Constitution held "that the enslavement of the African race was in violation of the laws of nature," goes on to say:—

"*Our new Government is founded on exactly opposite ideas*; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and moral condition. This our Government is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth. It is upon this our social fabric is firmly planted, and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of the full recognition of this principle throughout the civilized and enlightened world……… This stone which was rejected by the first builders 'is become the chief stone of the corner' in our new edifice."—(Pp. 143-4.)

The natural sequel to this delineation follows in our author's sketch of the external policy and carrier of the Slave Power. Two forces have been constantly urging it on to territorial aggrandisement—"the need for fresh soils, and the need for fresh States. Of these the former—that which proceeds from its industrial requirements—is at once the most fundamental and the most imperative; but it has not been that which, in the actual history of the United States, has been most frequently called into play………The desire to obtain fresh territory for the creation of Slave States, with a view to influence in the Senate, has carried the South in its career of aggression far beyond the range which its mere industrial necessities would have prescribed……… and its most urgent need has now become, not more virgin soils on which to employ its slaves, but more slaves for the cultivation of its virgin soils."—(Pp. 171. 2.) Then follows a condensed narrative of the conflict between the Free and the Slave States for the last half century, which is admirably written, and presents the chief political features of importance to the history, dwelling at some length on those which are comparatively new to English readers. Far too little is known in this country of the real sentiments and principles which the Southern leaders put forth, and the actions in which they avowedly glory. Mr. Cairnes's extracts from Southern speeches and newspapers will do good service in throwing light on these matters. We would direct their especial attention to his exposures of the plausible sophistries of Spence's *American Union* (Pp. 89-90. 174). to his singular extract from the *Richmond Inquirer* (pp. 51-3), and his information concerning the revival of the African slave trade, which is not only advocated in the plainest terms by leading men at the South, but which has already been set on foot in practice, in anticipation of that change of the law which the desire too propitate European prejudices has hitherto prudently averted,—a concession loudly complained of by a Florida newspaper, the *Southern Confederacy*, in these terms:—"For God's sake, and for the sake of consistency, do not let us form a Union for the express purpose of maintaining and propagating African slavery; and then, as the Southern Congress has done, confess our error by enacting a constitutional provision abolishing the African slave trade."—(P. 520.) "Throughout the years 1859 and 1860, fleets of slavers arrived at Southern ports, and, with little interference from the Federal Government, succeeded in landing their cargoes." Announcements of these arrivals, and advertisements of their sale, appeared openly in the newspapers, "and depôts of newly imported "savages were established in the principal towns of the South.—(P. 211.) "Negro slavery," says Vice-President Stephens, "is yet in its infancy."—(P. 209.) And to crown the infamy of the movement, we hear (p. 210) that it was proposed in the *True Southern*, to found a prize for the best sermon on free trade in slaves!

Finally, Mr. Cairnes enters upon the consideration of the difficult problem—"What is that settlement of the American contest which deserves the moral support of Europe?" He examines at some length the different modes in which the Union might be restored, and points out the extreme difficulty of such an endeavour under possible conditions. "For these reasons," he says, "I cannot think that the North is well advised in its attempt to reconstruct the Union in its original proportions." What he thinks the occasion demands, and European moral feeling should support the North in striving for, is a success which "shall compel the South to accept terms of separation, such as the progress of civilisation in America and the advancement of human interests throughout the world imperatively require." Any scheme of this sort, ought "to embrace two leading objects; 1st, the greatest practical curtailment of the domain of the Slave Power; and 2nd, the reabsorption into the sphere of free society of as much of the present population of the Slave States as can be reabsorbed without detriment to the interests of freedom."—(P. 285.) "The incorporation of the Border States into a social system based on industrial freedom would not present any insuperable difficulties;" and the Slave Power, shut up within its narrowed domain, "might with some confidence be left to that process of natural decay which slave institutions, arrested in their expansion, inevitably entail." —(Pp. 290-1.)

Such is a brief sketch of this powerful book, which is by far the best popular treatise on the subject that we have seen. It is as temperate and dignified in language as it is firm in principle, and is remarkable for its discriminative instinct, which arranges the different elements of the subject, by a sort of natural perspective, in their true proportions and mutual relations, and deals with their moral or economic importance accordingly. We hope next week, *in a leading article*, to show the masterly, and in some respects very *original* manner, in which Mr. Cairnes has investigated the subject of slavery.

THE MAD ENGLISH.—Roman models are a loquacious race, they will not pose to an artist who does not encourage them in full freedom of discourse, and it must be conceded that they talk well and readily. Their conversation is always amusing, often interesting and suggestive. Tales of brigand life, ancient legends, and—when the door is shut, and they think they are not overheard—many odd stories about the authorities too. They can also tell us much about ourselves that will be new to us. Antonio informs me that all English are mad; we have the fires of purgatory always burning within us. Don't the padre tell him so? This is why we roll about in a tub of water every morning to cool our burning vitals. His hearers know that it is an insult to an Italian to wash him. They only wash dead bodies, but it is well known that all English are mad. Then Antonio continues, Englishmen keep horses and dogs as mad as themselves, and they ride out dressed in the very colour of the flames of purgatory, to run screaming and shouting after poor foxes over the Campagna, notwithstanding that the Holy Father has strictly forbidden that sort of insanity, and placed Papal gendearmerie purposely to stop it; but who can stop mad men on mad horses? If they want foxes, he himself could catch them any number for a Paul or two; but they are all mad, and the dogs—it is well known how they became possessed—was not the arch-fiend himself and a whole legion of his angels seen to enter them bodily?—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.—The following is an extract from the annual report of the Medical Superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum:—"Intemperance figures as the most frequent exciting cause of insanity. It has always done so in the reports of this asylum, but with diminishing frequency every year, being the ascribed cause in only 7 per cent. of the cases admitted last year, while it was the cause assigned in from 20 to 25 per cent. of the cases ten years ago. Religious excitement was a frequent cause during the past year, and in several of the cases it was ascribed to the attendance on revival meetings. Domestic affliction is the cause next in order in point of frequency. The facilities with which relapses may be engendered was illustrated in one case, where the subject of it, formerly an inmate of the asylum, was supposed to have relapsed in consequence of the sympathetic influence occasioned by his witnessing, during his agricultural pursuits on the side of the Pentland Hills, a pic-nic party from the Institution enjoying themselves at their wonted sports. In another case, the insanity was ascribed to terrors caused in a lady by getting out of a railway train at the wrong station, and having, at some risk, to jump in again while the train was in motion. A slighter cause even than this may be sufficient to develop insanity, if we can trust the account given of another case admitted, in which the worry, pain and irritation occurred by a straw having been forced under the finger nail produced the mental derangement. In another case the insanity was ascribed to some clinical remarks made in the hospital, to the surrounding students, upon the disease under which the female laboured, in her presence, which she interpreted as implying that her case was hopeless."

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
"	French Calf do.	13 " "
"	or Lace Brown Leather do.	13 " "
Laced	Patent Shoes	9 " "

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st July 1862.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.
Bombay, 7th June 1862.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

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MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.

LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.

BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.

VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.

SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.

PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.

PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.

RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.

COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.

BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.

HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.

HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.

FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.

Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, FROST'S Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope. Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

THE UNIVERSAL "QUICK STEP" JOURNAL, arranged by the most eminent Bandmasters. This admirable collection, unprecedented for cheapness and for the effect produced in the arrangement, is clearly printed on

Stiff Parade Cards,

and is arranged for the following instruments. In the event of there being a larger number of instruments in a Band, the leading parts can be doubled with advantage; if an arrangement for fewer instruments is required, some of the inner parts can be omitted without essential detriment:—

E flat Cornet (or Soprano); 1st B flat Cornet; Ripieno Cornet (or 1st Flugel Horn); 2nd B flat Cornet; 3rd B flat Cornet; 1st E flat Althorn; 2nd E flat Althorn; B flat Althorn (or B flat Tenor, Saxhorn, Baritone, or Tenor Euphonium); Euphonium; Bass Trombone; Bombardon; Side Drum; Bass Drum; 1st and 2nd E flat Trumpets; 1st and 2nd E flat Horns (or 1st and 2nd Sax Horn), 1st and 2nd Tenor Trombones.

No. SETS.
1 Two Quick Steps: Minnie Clyde, and Gentle Annie.
2 Two Quick Steps: Old Bob Ridley, and Dixey's Land.
3 Two Quick Steps: Ring the Banjo, and So early in the Morning—with vocal chorus.
4 Two Quick Steps: Cheer, Boys, Cheer; and Rouse, Brothers, Rouse.
5 Slow March: The Signal, and Quick Step, Camptown Races—with vocal chorus.
6 Quick Step: I'd choose to be a Daisy, and Slow March—Rosalie the Prairie Flower.
7 Two Quick Steps: The Cure and the Captain.
8 Two Quick Steps: Home, Sweet Home, and Auld Lang Syne.
9 Two Quick Steps: Marseillaise Hymn, and Partant pour la Syrie.
10 God save the Queen, and Rule Britannia, and two Quick Steps, Garry Owen, and St. Patrick's Day.
11 Two Marches: No. 1. Huntsman's Chorus, 2. The Standard Bearer.
12 Three Funeral Marches: The Dead March in "Saul," Adestes Fideles, the Old Hundred.
13 Two Quick Steps: Aunt Sally, and Lula is our darling pride.
14 Burlesque Quick Step (Alhambra Dutch Dance), and Champagne Galop.
15 Two Quick Steps: Beautiful Star, and Willie we have missed you.
16 Two Sacred Quick Steps: 1. from the "Creation;" 2. from the "Messiah."
17 Two Quick Steps: Come where my love lies dreaming, and Toll the Bell.
18 Two Steps on Verdi's Operas: "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "Il Trovatore."
19 Two Sacred Quick Steps: Mozart's Gloria Patria, and Sound the Loud Timbrel.
20 Two Glees as Quick Steps: the Village Choristers, and Here in Cool Grot.
21 Three Sacred Marches: See the Conq'ring Hero, and March & Chorus from "Judas Maccabeus."
22 Three Quick Steps: Girl I left behind me, British Grenadiers, and the Flag of Old England.
23 Four Quick Steps: Hearts of Oak, Tight little Island, Down among the Dead Men, and the Forester's Song.
24 Four Quick Steps, on popular Comic Songs.
25 Two Operatic Quick Steps: Martha, Traviata.

N. B.—Price Rupees 4 each set.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay, Military Band Instrument Importers, always keep in Stock a large assortment of every description of Military Band requisites.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

AN INDIAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, published at Bombay, and now in its 4th vol., contains a vast number of most interesting papers on a great variety of subjects (chiefly Indian)—political, literary, professional, topographical, and statistical.

READ THE "LETTERS ON AMATEUR ACTING from CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN to his Nephew ENSIGN O'TRIGGER;" all ye who would be Actors! "THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA"—the Campaign in Central India Romanced! and "THE DOOMED HOUSE"—the best tale of its class ever published in India!—all which are now appearing, in addition to numerous attractive articles, &c., many of them from the pens of some of India's ablest writers.

The No. for this month (July), the 3rd of vol. 4 contains—1, Newdegate for 1861 (on 'Essays & Reviews'); 2, Jottings from my Diary, Extract I.; 3, Capt. Sock Buskin's Letter No. I. on Amateur Acting; 4, The Corpora Quadrigemina, Chapters 17 and 18; 5, Mr. Gordon's Notes on Knight's Edition of Shakspeare's Plays, No. 6, 'The Tempest'; 6, Evening—lines by a young Lady who perished during the Mutinies; 7, The Deccan; 8, British Railway Statistics; 9, The Horrors—a Sketch, with a moral; 10, Lines on the Future; 11, Peter Pryer's Pen and-ink Pictures of Passing People—No. 8, The Devotedly Attached Couple; 12, Moslem Hospitality—translated from the Persian; 13, A Pushto Dictionary—a review of Captain Raverty's book; 14, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune, Chapter 2; 15, The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862; 16, The Doomed House, a tale, Chapters 5 and 6; 17, The 19th of June, 1815; 18, Hill Sanitaria of Western India—Panchgunny, near Mahableshwur; 19, Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 20; SINGLE NOS. Rs. 2 each;—*prepaid by post in India.*

☞ The *Miscellany*, now nearly two years in existence, eulogised by the Press of India almost without exception, and admitted by all who have read successive Nos. to be quite equal to most English magazines, while its contents have at the same time been pronounced of greater and more immediate interest to the reader in India, does not yet meet its expences! The support of the public is respectfully solicited. All the Back Nos. are in print, and may be had either loose, in Sets, or in Volumes, neatly bound in Cloth.

Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received, by Messrs. LePage & Co., Calcutta; The Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; Messrs. W. Cocbell & Co., Lahore; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHORTLY will arrive from England per Ship *Nile*, a small consignment of PITTS' PATENT TONIC, (Aerated Quinine) WATER, PITTS' LONDON SODA WATER and LEMONADE, consigned to us, the undersigned.

TESTIMONIAL FROM DR. HASSALL,
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"I have carefully analysed Pitts' Tonic Water; the idea of combining a Tonic like Quinine with an aerated water is a good one, and the practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out have been entirely overcome in this preparation.

"It is a pleasant refreshing Tonic, and invigorating beverage, strengthening to the digestive organs, and calculated to promote appetite; it is also an excellent restorative to the stomach weakened by any excess or indulgence.

"From its composition and properties Pitts' Tonic Water ought to a great extent to supersede the use of Soda and other Aerated Waters."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London.

Manufactory, 28, Wharf Rd., City Rd., London.
ESTABLISHED 1790.
Agent for Bombay.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st July 1862.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £80,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore, Solicitors).
Medical Officer.—DR. C. C. MEAD.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

Position of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Fund exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Ann. Income from Premiums exceeds	" 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THESE were specially computed by Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, from data furnished under the authority of the Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, with reference to his Report upon the state of the Bengal Military Fund, upon which he was then engaged: no other life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupee 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

Active Agents wanted in important places where the Company is not represented. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, June 1862.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS dated 10th and 18th June, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price—12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SILK MERCERS, MILLINERS, FAMILY LINEN, CARPET, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, feel much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the constantly increasing patronage of the gentry of Bombay, and also of Outstations. They beg to draw attention more particularly to their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, at this time complete, in every respect, and amply stocked with the richest Goods. Ladies desirous of giving orders for Millinery or Dress-making, are attended to by a First Class London Milliner, who has a number of experienced workmen, sufficient to enable her to execute Wedding or Mourning orders on the shortest notice.

The whole of the upper part of the House is now devoted to the Ladies' Department, the tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting having been removed to the Ground Floor, to make room for the greatly increased stock of Millinery, &c.

Ladies who may be unable to call to make a selection may safely confide their orders to the Firm, and rely on their receiving the best attention and being carried out with good taste, and the latest style of fashion.

Messrs. W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would, however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chene and other styles, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for Rs. 75, a few reduced to Rs. 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress.

Plain Lyon's Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Solferino, Azuline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenie, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the new style of Dress.

Rich Antiques, striped, Rs. 5.

Ditto ditto plain colors, same as Lyon's Glaces.

Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique; also Flounced Robes, and the new Brocaded Festoon Robe, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.

Black Silks, plain Gros de Naples, Glace Radzimere and Barathea, Gross Royale, and the Unrivalled "Crystalize."

Every color in Sarsnets, Silk Serges, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made in Grenadine, Mousseline-de-soie at greatly reduced prices; also Foulard Silks, very wide, 15 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Rich Chene ditto, Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

Mottled Mohairs, 10 annas per yard.

Checked ditto, new colors 12 as. to Rs. 1-4 per yard.

Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.

Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans.

Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere.

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 85.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmeres, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro' Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 80.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss Me Quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from Rs. 60 to 600.
Rings	" " 10 to 300.
Necklets	" " 30 to 250
Ladies' Chains	" " 50 to 300.
Albert do.	" " 40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.,
Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners, Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors

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The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay :—July 23, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 3rd JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain G. S. Brooks, arrived in our harbour this afternoon with the English Mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 12th July at 4-30 A.M., arrived at Aden 17th July 8-30 A.M., and sailed from Aden the same day at 4 P.M.

She has on board passengers and mails from Southampton ex *Delta* 27th June at 2 P.M. and ex *Vectis* from Marseilles, 5th July at 9 A.M.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Messrs. Tomkinson, G. Graham, W. Jordan ; J. Gleeve ; Mrs. Fraser, two infants and European female servant ; Mr. Brunton's man servant ; Mrs. Diver's man servant ; Mr. Orban ; Lieut.-Col. Massey ; Mr. Malidin's man servant ; Mr. Rog r's man servant ; Mrs. de la Matheson's female servant ; Messrs. J. Wood, R. Steel and Joseph.

From Marseilles.—Messrs. Morrison and Brunton ; Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard

From Suez.—Mr. J. Littlepage and two native non-commissioned officers.

From Aden.—1 European Rank and File ; 1 Public Follower ; and 1 Native Woman.

Shipping at Suez.—P. and O. S. S. *Candia* and H. F. I. M. ships *Rhone* and *Garonne*, and Gun boat *Curiase*.

Shipping at Aden.—H. M. I. N. ship *Zenobia* and schooners *Constance*, *Mahi* and *Fanny*.

The steamer *Behar* experienced most sultry and oppressive weather in the Red Sea, and a very strong monsoon in the Indian Ocean. The *Behar* lands the mails in Bombay 19 days 12 hours 48 minutes of their departure from London Bridge, this being the most speedy delivery ever accomplished since the P. and O. Co. held the contract.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A CONFEDERATE force of cavalry and infantry made a successful foray from Richmond on the 13th June, passing round the right flank of M'Clellan's army, and inflicting considerable damage on the forage of the Federals, and on the railway and telegraphs.

General M'Clellan has been reinforced by General M'Dowell's force.

General Fremont is reported to be in a critical position in the Shenandoah Valley.

The reports respecting General Beauregard are conflicting. He appears to be still at the head of a large force.

The French Budget has been passed by the Corps Legislatif and the Senate. The Chambers close to-day.

The late defeat of the French in Mexico is fully confirmed by the official despatches. The French commander complains bitterly of having been deceived by General Almonte.

Russia has officially recognised the kingdom of of Italy. The conflagration mania is spreading over Russia to a great extent.

The Princess Alice was married to Prince Louis of Hesse at Osborne on the 1st inst.

There has been a discussion in the House of Commons on the amount of the European force to be maintained in India.

There has also been a discussion on the alleged unsuitability of Calcutta to be the capital of India. The Government state that no sufficient case has been made out for a change.

The degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Lord Palmerston and Sir James Outram at the Oxford Commemoration.

Among the deaths recorded during the week are those of Colonel E. S. Blake, Bombay Art. ; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wakefield, Bengal Retired List ; Rev. W. W. Lutyens, Madras Retired List ; the Dowager Duchess of Buckingham ; and General the Hon. R. Bruce, brother to Lord Elgin.

There has been a good demand for money.

The price of Consols to-day is 91¾ to 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ for account (July 10).

Rates of Exchange : Bank's drawing rates on Calcutta, 1*s.* 11¾*d.* to 2*s* 0*d.* ; on Bombay, 1*s.* 11⅞*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.* per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool : Middling Orleans 17¾*d.* ; Surat, 12½*d.* to 15½*d.* ; Egyptian, 16½*d.* to 19*d.* Total sales, 171,870 bales ; 122,630 for speculation and import. Imports, 6,269 bales. The excitement in the market throughout the week has been unexampled.

Cotton Goods at Manchester : Yarns have advanced from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. A similar advance in cloths, but the quantity offering is very small. Market excited and irregular.

AMERICA.

FULLER details of the latest news from America are published this morning, but there is little of interest in them beyond what is contained in the telegraphic intelligence given in another column. According to *Philadelphia Ledger*, Mr. Secretary Stanton had again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they could at once supply to reinforce the army. This was believed to be in consequence of Confederate reinforcements received by Jackson on the Shenandoah Valley.

Major General Butler had arrived at New York from New Orleans.

The correspondent of the *Times* at New York sends the following telegram :—

" NEW YORK, *June* 21.—General M'Clellan's army before Richmond has been reinforced by the corps under General M'Dowell. The weather is fine, and the roads firm in Virginia. General Morgan, of the Federal army, reports to the War Department, under date of the 18th inst., that he that day marched upon and occupied Cumberland Gap, which the enemy evacuated four hours before his arrival. Cumberland Gap is a pass in the Cumberland Mountains at a point where the boundary lines of the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee converge.

" A telegram authorized by the Federal Government, which stated some days ago that Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, has been occupied by a Federal force under General Curtis, is unfounded. That city still remains in the possession of the Confederates.

" No further intelligence that can be depended upon had been received of the movements or position of General Beauregard.

" Vicksburg still holds out against the Federal flotilla. The Confederates declare their intention to defend the city to the last extremity."

FRANCE.

THE French Senate have voted the budget, and the session of the Chambers has therefore fully closed, the Corps Legislatif having concluded their labours some days back. Nothing is being discussed in Paris but the Mexican news, and the papers still vehemently declaim against General Almonte for having deceived General Lorencez, and against the latter for having sufferd himself to be deceived.

ITALY.

The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia is now an accomplished fact. The Russian envoy, bearing the official recognition, has arrived in Turin. The Italian Government has suppressed a military training school for Polish refugees, which had been for some time in existence in Genoa. The suppression is believed to have been made in consequence of a demand of the Russian Government, and as a condition of the recognition of Italy by Russia. A letter from Signor Ratazzi to the director of the school acknowledges that the suppression takes place in order to save the Government from political embarrassment. Sir James Hudson, the English Ambassador, is stated to have written to Signor Ratazzi, cordially congratulating him upon the recognition by Russia of the Kingdom of Italy.

The hand of the Princess Maria Pia, daughter of the King of Italy, has been formally demanded for the King of Portugal. This vexed question of conjecture and gossip has therefore been finally settled.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 10*th July.*

America, 1st July.

M'Clellan's Army before Richmond defeated in battle by Confederates after two days fighting.

Federals have retreated.

Fighting seems still going on.

No official account.

The fight at Charleston was gained by
derates.

Liverpool Cotton
thing lower.

Printe

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